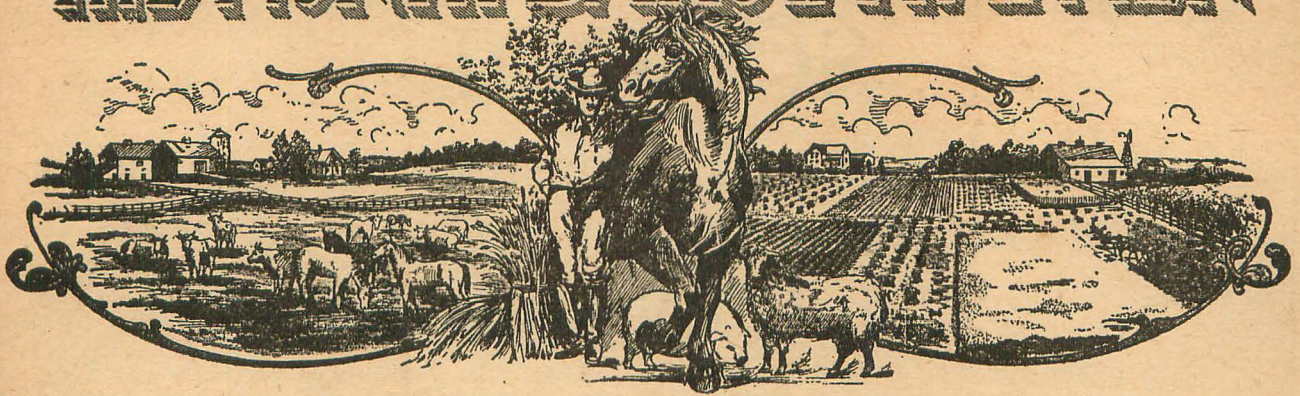


THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

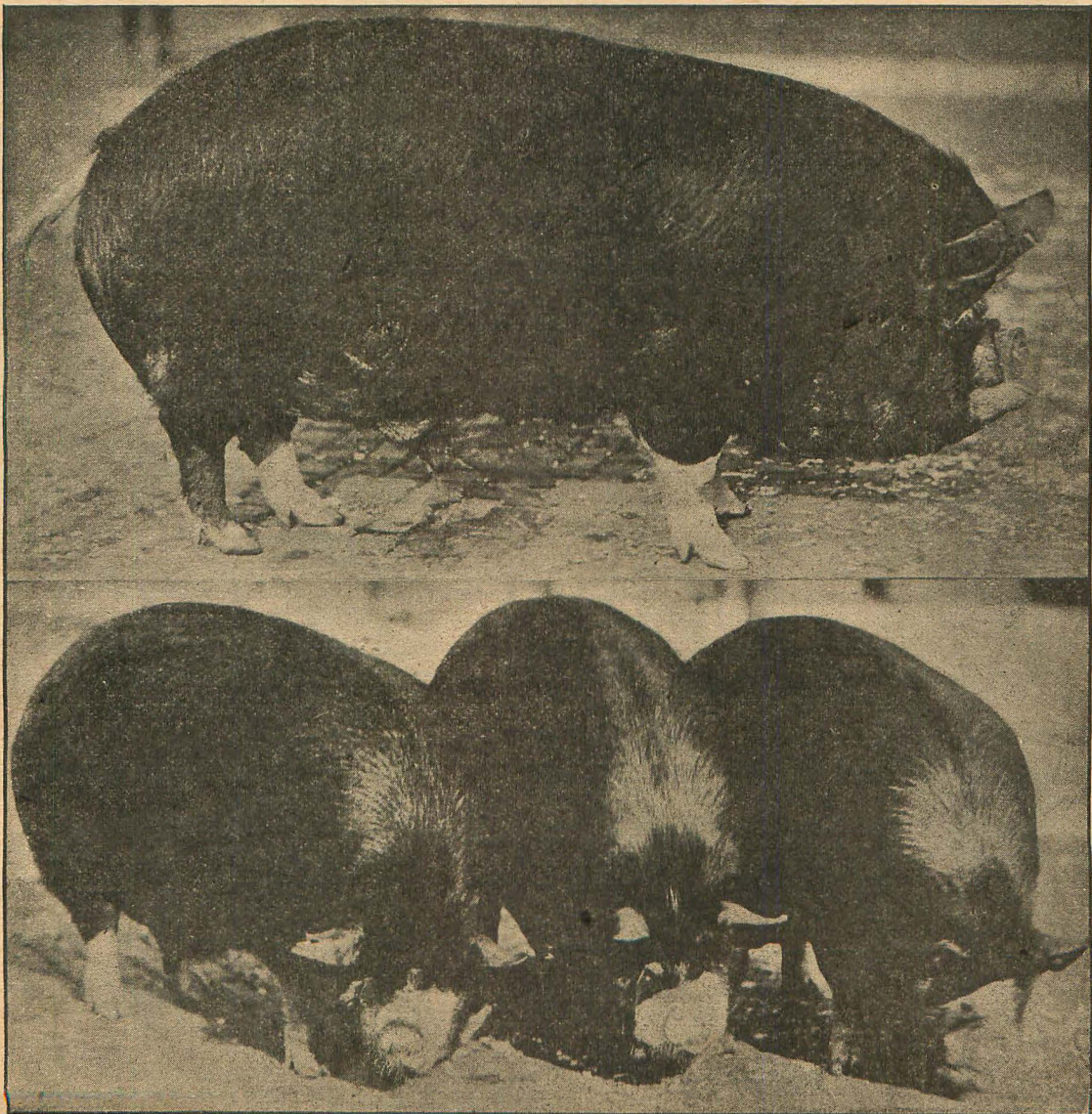


"With Malice Toward None"

Lisbon, N. D.

January 15, 1918

Vol. 19, No. 7



Grand Champion Barrow and Grand Champion Pen of Barrows, International Live Stock Exposition, 1917, Berkshires Bred and Shown by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

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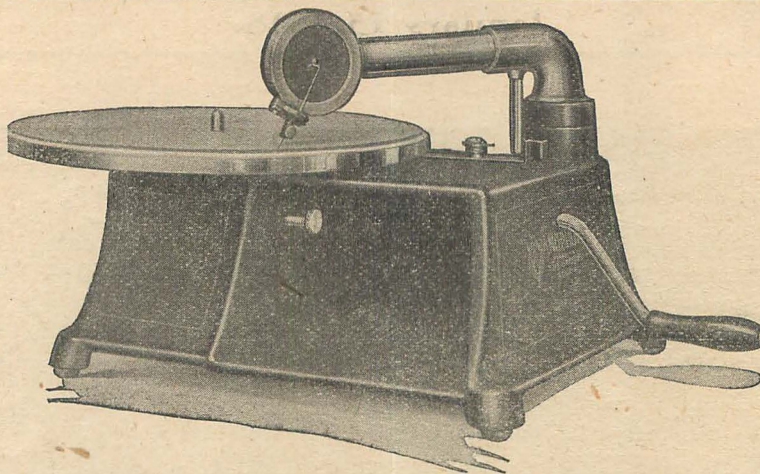
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The past summer I played this phonograph beside one costing several times as much and I was surprised to find that the tones were equally pure and distinct. So pleased was I that I determined to offer the Vanophone as a premium for subscribers to my two publications: The North Dakota Farmer and Rotary, and the Pathfinder, all of which should be in every North Dakota school and home.

Here is a letter from the first to take advantage of the above offer:

"I would like to ask you about getting another Vanophone. I want to get one myself and also to supplement the other one that we have in the school. The first one is a great deal better than I expected. Would you be willing to make us another offer like the one you made on the first one or what kind of a proposition will you make? I have an idea that we can get more subscriptions to the North Dakota Farmer and we will be willing to make up a cash sum too. How about it?"

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For only \$13.00 the Vanophone will be delivered to your door and the above magazines will be sent to one address or separate addresses for one year.

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W. G. CROCKER, Publisher, Box F, LISBON, NORTH DAKOTA

THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

Vol. 19, No. 7

LISBON, N. D., JANUARY 15, 1917

75 Cents a Year

Farmers and the Income Tax

A Duty That Must Not Be Neglected

By Alson Secor

Maybe heretofore you have not paid any attention to the income tax. It is time you did, because a failure to report your income before March 1, 1918 will cost you dearly—for the penalty is from \$20 to \$1000 fine and in addition fifty per cent of the tax due.

Who Must Report Incomes?

Every unmarried person having a net income of \$1000 or more, and every married person having a net income of \$2000 or more in 1917, must report before March 1, 1918 to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the tax payer resides. It is necessary that you find out whether you have an income that will make you taxable under the new law. So you better get out your pencil and do some figuring.

The law defines income as profit, gain, wages, salary, commissions, money or its equivalent from professions, vocations, business, commerce, trade, rents, sales or dealings in property, real or personal, and interest from investments except interest from government bonds or any state, municipal, township or county bonds. Income from service as guardian, trustee or executor; from dividends, pensions, royalties, or patents, or oil and gas wells, coal land, etc., and income from all sources are taxable under the law, if the net income from all sources come to the sums named.

It is going to be some task for a farmer to find out what his income was. Few keep books, especially of the smaller items bought and sold. It is counted as sale if you take butter, eggs, apples, potatoes or any product you have raised to the store and "trade it out" for groceries, wearing apparel, or what not. Living expenses cannot be deducted, so you must figure the value of the farm products traded for something, as tho you sold the products for cash. It is nothing to the tax collector whether you got cash or sugar for the product.

The same is true of real estate. If you sold part or all of the farm they figure as profit or income the difference between the cash value March 1,

1913, and the price for which sold, or the difference between its cost and selling price if acquired on or after March 1, 1913. Rents are considered income whether paid in cash or in part of the crop or otherwise.

What Is Exempt?

Of course there are exemptions. The single person who is supporting dependent children or dependent parents or crippled relatives who cannot help support themselves is considered the head of a family and has the same exemption—\$2000—as a married person. Unmarried persons with incomes of less than \$1000 and no dependents are exempt from the tax.

Where husband and wife both have incomes they can report together and claim one exemption, or report separately, and divide the one exemption between them. In case they are divorced or living apart, the one caring for the children can claim full exemption and the other only \$1000.

There is an exemption to the extent of \$200 for each dependent child under eighteen years of age. Suppose your net income figured up to \$2800 and you have four dependent children under eighteen years, you would be allowed \$800 deduction for them.

Other Exemptitons

There is a certain depreciation in the value of property which is exempt. It runs as follows: five per cent on frame buildings and two and a half per cent a year on brick or stone buildings; ten per cent on the cost of farm machinery and implements. But this deduction must be based upon actual depreciation thru use or partial destruction. If its value is the same as the year previous there is no deduction.

In case of loss by fire, theft, or storms, not covered by insurance you can deduct the fair market value of the property. This applies also to machinery, implements and farm buildings. You can deduct losses in trade or business provided the loss was actually suffered. But you can't deduct for hogs lost from cholera or cattle from sickness unless you had

bought them, and then only in the amount you paid for them. Neither can you deduct for loss of any stock or grain or feed that you have produced because you are not required to report on these until sold.

You can deduct incomes from liberty bonds, and certain other public bonds, and gifts to religious or charitable or educational institutions to the extent of fifteen percent of your taxable income provided no part of the gift goes to an individual stockholder in said institution for his benefit.

All salaries or compensation paid by the state or political subdivisions of the state are exempt. That is, if you are a county supervisor or something whereby you get a per diem or salary, this does not have to be counted in the income tax report.

What Is Not Exempt?

Your living expenses are not to be deducted from the total. And you cannot deduct any charge for any personal service rendered in the business, or for any member of the family working at home. You can't allow for a salary to yourself. But you can deduct for cash paid hired help as a part of the running expenses of the farm. Even where sons or daughters work for the parents at a wage, the wage must be paid in cash as to strangers and then this expense may be deducted. If this is done to avoid the tax, there is severe penalty.

"All necessary expense actually paid within the calendar year in carrying on the business" may be exempt from taxation. The question is: What is necessary expense? The family and personal expenses are not so considered. Your groceries, fuel, light, clothing, things like piano for the home, are personal or family expense and not deductible.

But you can deduct taxes, except income taxes and those assessed against local benefits. Deduct interest paid on your indebtedness, insurance except on your dwelling; seed and feed purchased; stock bought for resale; cash paid for hired help, but cannot deduct as part of the wage the value of their board, lodging or washing.

You can deduct for the necessary repairs, but not for permanent improvements, nor for new machinery. You can deduct for small tools, and for the cost of running your machine

such as tractor, threshing machine, etc. However, you can not deduct for the cost of running the family auto if used as a pleasure car. If used only as a part of the farm machinery to run about on business its cost of operation can be deducted.

Penalties

For failing to file income report before March 1st, 1918, not less than

\$20, nor more than \$1,000, and in addition 50% of the amount of the tax due.

For failing to pay tax before June 15th, 1918, 5% of the amount of tax due, and 1% interest for each month tax remains unpaid.

For making false report, not exceeding \$2000, or not exceeding one year in jail, or both.

classification of the men subject to the draft which contemplates the placing of skilled farm labor engaged in necessary agricultural enterprises in Class 2, assistant or associate managers of necessary agricultural enterprises in Class 3, and heads of necessary agricultural enterprises in Class 4. The operation of this new arrangement should remove many of the difficulties previously encountered and, in reasonable measure, meet the demands of the situation.

Transfer of Laborers

Several months before we entered the war, the Government was giving the farm labor situation definite attention. In former years, the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, sought to render, and did render, assistance to farmers in a number of states in securing seasonal labor. In conjunction with state agencies, these Departments have effected the transfer of considerable numbers of laborers from communities where the load had passed to others where the need was urgent. This was done especially in the years of large production and, in some cases, from 20,000 to 40,000 laborers were transferred to particular states.

After the entry of the United States into the war, the thought of the Department of Agriculture, in connection with the Department of Labor, was very definitely directed to the problem of farm labor. The matter was thoroughly discussed at the conference held in St. Louis on April 9 and 10 with the agricultural representatives of the various states. It was also referred to in my letter to the Senate of April 18, 1917.

One of the first steps taken by the Department of Agriculture was to select and station in each state, in touch with the state agencies, the best available man the Department could secure (1) to make surveys of farm labor conditions; (2) to bring about fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community; (3) to assist in shifting labor from one community or one state to another; and (4) to bring into service kinds of labor not heretofore fully or regularly employed in farming operations, such as boys of high school age who knew something about farming, and to do many other things. After the Food Production Bill was passed on August 10, an allotment of nearly \$100,000 was made to extend and develop the work of the Department in this direction. Only recently the Department held a conference in St. Louis of its farm labor representatives and of state agencies cooperating with them to

The Farm Labor Problem

By D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture

The farm labor problem has presented and continues to present many difficulties. It is sufficiently difficult without the added complications which arise from the unrest and apprehension created by the utterances and writings of misinformed and, in some instances, of mischievous persons. Not a few statements are being made which not only are not conducive to a satisfactory solution but which, on the contrary, are responsible for additional unrest and misdirection of effort.

Sacrifices Necessary

This is one of two or three subjects to which the Department has given more thought than to any others, not only since this country entered the war but for many months prior to that time. There has been before the farmers the question of retaining a sufficient number of year-round skilled laborers and also of meeting the urgent needs at the planting and harvesting periods. In very many sections of the Union difficulties in both directions have been experienced. This has been particularly true of communities where there has been great industrial activity incident to preparations for the Army and Navy. Farmers in the neighborhood of cities where there has been great redirection of labor and capital, and also where the cantonments and other special enterprises have been under way, have been greatly embarrassed. Obviously, a nation cannot engage in a struggle such as the one which this country is making in defense of its rights and for freedom in the world without disturbances of many kinds, especially of labor, without inconvenience, and without calling for sacrifices from every class of society. Mere complaint will serve no useful purpose. Constructive thought and action alone will help.

Conditions Have Changed

In some respects, the situation may not be quite so acute another year.

Naturally, the disturbances are much more violent immediately after a great shock has been given the industrial system. This Nation had been organized on a peace basis. When it entered the war, it was necessary not only to create vast additional facilities and machinery, but also to provide on an enormous scale for the operation of the new establishments and of those previously existing. Many shipyards had to be expanded and others had to be created. Large cantonments had to be built, and built quickly. In every direction there were urgent demands for great expansions. Furthermore, it was necessary to have an Army, and this necessarily caused additional labor drains and dislocations. In the haste of the first draft, it was impossible to work out a satisfactory classification of labor with reference to the national needs.

However, it is well to recognize that the situation will continue to be difficult and that a satisfactory solution will require the best thought of the Nation and the fullest and most complete cooperation of all agencies. To this end, all plans which give any promise of real results must be carefully examined and put into effect so far as they are feasible.

Classification of Skilled Farm Labor

That the Department and other agencies of the Government fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation is indicated by the action taken to attempt to furnish relief. Even under the pressure of the first draft, the War Department held definitely in mind the thought of lightening the burden so far as possible by not calling to the colors those essential for leadership and direction. With the fuller time at its disposal, that Department, which has recognized from the beginning the necessity of not unduly disturbing any essential industry, has worked out a system of

consider the work which had been done up to that time and to formulate more efficient plans for the future. Some hint of the activities of the Department along this line is given in my annual report for 1917.

Some persons seem to be promoting the suggestion that farmers as a class should be exempted from military service and that no person from this class should be permitted to serve in the Army, and criticism has resulted because it has not been acted upon. It would be unfair to the farmers of the Nation even to entertain the thought that they would be willing to

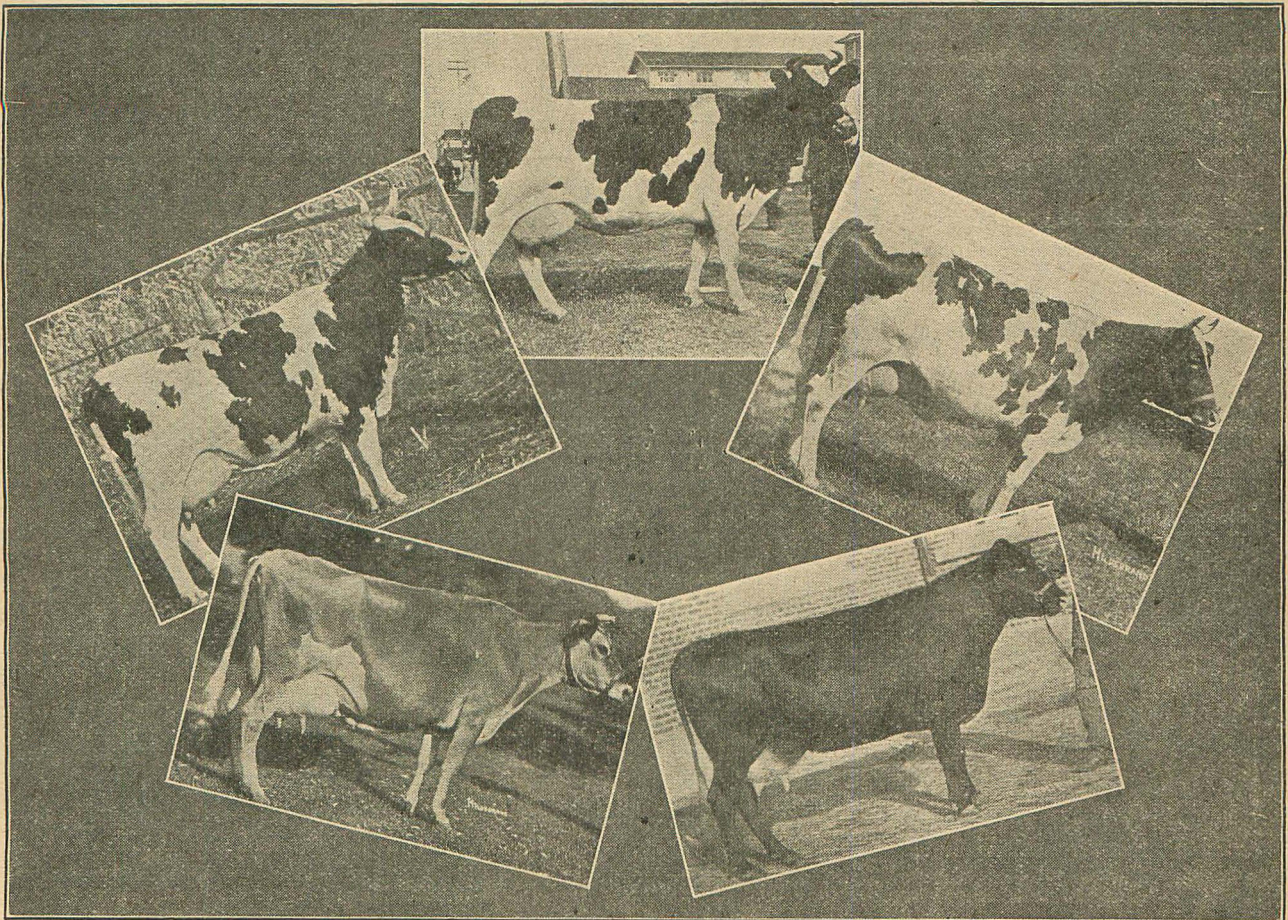
the difficult problem. The most promising lines of effort seem to me to embrace the following:

First: A systematic survey of the farm labor situation in order to ascertain the possible needs of farmers and to determine ways of meeting them. The Department, before the beginning of the next crop season, thru its agents stationed in the various states and in cooperation with the Department of Labor and the state councils of defense, will make such a survey.

Second: The promotion of fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor

these tasks and they will keep close touch with appropriate state and other agencies.

Fifth: The releasing of men for agricultural purposes, so far as possible, by replacing them with women and by diverting labor from relatively non-essential enterprises are matters which demand serious consideration. Conscription of labor for industrial purposes, of course, necessarily would present many difficulties. Powerful influences are operating, however, to bring about the release of labor and capital from less essential enterprises and their diversion into more urgent



"It is not so much the bred as the use you make of it."

have the rest of the population do all the fighting in this struggle in the defense of our rights and for world freedom. The farmers themselves as a whole would resent the intimation. If farmers were exempted as a class, obviously others would feel the injustice of such sanction of the proposal.

A Solution of the Problem

If we put our minds to the task and attempt to deal with it in a constructive way, there are many things which can be done to furnish relief. The Department of Agriculture, of course, will continue to do everything in its power to aid in the solution of

among farmers in the same community.

Third: The further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor from sections where the seasonal pressure has passed to regions where additional help is urgently needed.

Fourth: Making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized in farming operations, including boys of high school age who have had experience on the farm.

The farm labor representatives of the Department will continue to devote all their time and energies to

undertakings. These will become increasingly compelling as the situation develops. They will be aided by the growing realization on the part of the people generally of curtailing expenditures on non-essentials and of redirecting labor and capital into vital industries.

Sixth: Steps to see that any able-bodied men who are not now doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed. This, of course, is a matter primarily for consideration by state and municipal authorities.

Seventh: The largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-

saving machinery. The Department has actively interested itself in securing priority for raw materials used in the manufacture of farm implements, and also in securing favorable consideration at the hands of transportation committees to provide facilities for moving the materials to the manufacturers and the completed products from the manufacturers to the distributors and also to the farmers. Both those dealing with priorities and materials and those dealing with priorities of transportation have evinced a complete willingness to assist. This is indicated by the fact that the priorities committee of the War Industries Board gave raw materials needed for farm implements a position of preference over all articles except those urgently required for military and naval purposes, and that the transportation committee took steps to secure the prompt movement of the raw materials and of the manufactured articles. This matter is still receiving the earnest attention of the Department with a view to see what further action can be taken to make certain that an adequate supply will be available at reasonable prices.

Places Selected by the Government

If there are any other fruitful and practicable lines of effort which will aid in the solution of the problem, they should, of course, be followed. The Department has been in constant touch not only with representative farmers and farmers' organizations but also has had frequent contact with the state commissioners of agriculture and the experts of the land-grant colleges. It receives many hundreds of letters daily containing all sorts of suggestions from many parts of the country. As has been indicated, it has special machinery thruout the Union for the purpose of receiving suggestions and furnishing assistance.

Many plans are proposed which are utterly impracticable, but any constructive suggestion always has received and will continue to receive the most careful consideration. The whole subject, involving industry as well as agriculture, is being given serious attention by the Council of National Defense thru its various agencies which are actively at work along many lines to formulate constructive plans.

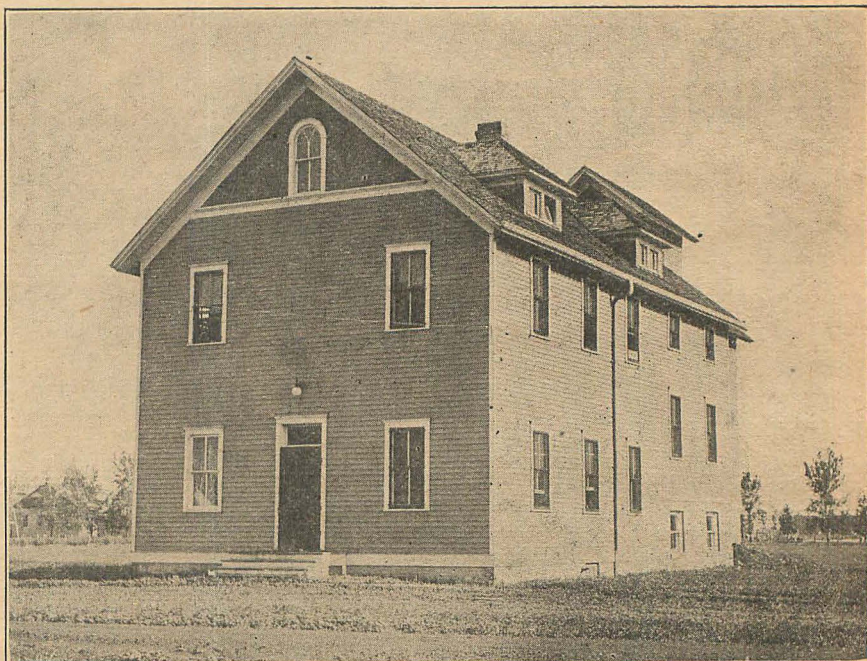
SALTING SOFT CORN

In considering the results secured from the six tests, according to H. D. Hughes, of the Iowa Experiment Sta-

tion, it would appear that salt is of considerable value in retarding fermentation and the development of molds in soft corn, and that in cribbing soft corn from one-half to one pound of salt per 100 pounds of soft corn may be used to advantage, the amount depending somewhat upon the condition of the corn. While 2 pounds of salt per 100 pounds of corn appears to give noticeably better results than one pound, it is probable that this amount of salt cannot be used safely when the corn is to be fed to live stock. While animals do not ordinarily consume as much as one pound of salt per one hundred pounds of grain, tests conducted by the Animal Husbandry section show that they can use this amount satisfactorily.

The statement has been made by

of moisture is stored under unfavorable conditions, the use of salt will not prevent the development of molds or of heating, particularly in ear corn, and we would urge, therefore, the necessity of using the greatest care in providing the best ventilation which can be had thru the use of special ventilators placed both horizontally and vertically in the cribs; also that especially soft ears and ears which are already damaged be sorted out before placing the rest of the corn in the crib. The very noticeable effect of the salt in preventing shelled corn from heating and molding should prove of great value when such corn is shelled and shipped, before it has thoroly dried. The great danger of such corn heating when in storage and transit is well known.



The mill at the North Dakota Agricultural College in which the milling and baking results have been secured that will furnish a real basis for grading wheat.

various farmers who have used salt on cribbed corn that the salt cannot be detected on the corn when it is fed the following season, and it has been assumed that the salt passes to the cob in the drying process, as this is the last part of the ear to give up its excess moisture. If this fact can be established, the use of 2 pounds of salt per 100 pounds of very soft corn would no doubt be of advantage, as these tests indicate. For the present, however, we do not believe that more than 1 pound of salt per 100 pounds of grain should be used in any instance.

It must be stated, however, that when corn containing a high per cent

A COMPARISON OF WHEAT PRICES AND THE VALUE OF THE MILL PRODUCTS.

By Chore Boy

The milling investigations which have been carried on from 1911 to 1916 at the North Dakota Agricultural College have been summarized in Pure Food Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 17. The figures show that there has in every year been less difference between the value of the mill products from the different grades of wheat than in the market price. For instance, in 1911 the difference in value of the mill products from No. 1 Hard

and Rejected wheat was $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents; in 1913, less than a cent; in 1915, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents; in 1916, nearly 28 cents, while in 1912 the mill products from the Rejected wheat were worth nearly a cent more than those from No. 1 Hard, and in 1914 no samples of No. 1 Hard were milled, but the mill products from Rejected wheat were worth a cent more than those from No. 1 Northern. The difference in the market price between No. 1 Hard and Rejected was $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1911; $10\frac{3}{4}$ cents in 1912; 9 cents in 1913; $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents in 1915, and $100\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1916. In 1914 the difference in price between No. 1 Northern and Rejected was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The bulletin also compares the profits that would come from milling all No. 1 Northern wheat as compared to milling a mixture of the grades in the proportions that the samples came to the mill. In the years 1911 to 1915 the value of the mill products from a bushel of No. 1 Northern wheat averaged 27 cents more than the market value of the wheat, while the mill products from a mixture of the wheat in the same proportion as the samples were received would be $41\frac{1}{2}$ cents more than the market price. The value of the mill products of the 1916 crop was 69.3 cents more per bushel than the market price. If it took on an average 5 bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, the market value of the barrel of flour and the corresponding feed would be \$3.46 more than the market price of the wheat used in making it. The government now allows 75 cents per barrel for manufacturing the flour. However, allow one dollar per barrel for manufacture and it would leave \$2.46 net profit. The government allows a profit of 25 cents per barrel of flour and 50 cents per ton of feed. This makes about 27 cents profit per barrel. So that the profit in milling the 1916 crop on the basis of the figures in the bulletin was 8 to 9 times the profit now allowed.

The bulletin also gives the business transactions for a mill with a 500-barrel capacity. It is brought out that this mill if run 200 days in the year on No. 1 Northern wheat for the years 1911 to 1915 would make a profit of 15 per cent. If run 200 days on a mixture of wheat, the profit would be 66 per cent. If run 300 days in the year on No. 1 Northern the profit would be $35\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and if run 300 days on a mixture of wheat, the profit would be $100\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If run 200 days on wheat the average of the 1916 crop the profit would be $147\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (a reduction of 10 per cent in capacity is allowed for the 1916 crop). If run 300 days the profit would be

$234\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This brings out very clearly how mixing the wheat when bought according to the system of grading in use, 1911 to 1916, brings a good deal larger profit in milling than could be secured by milling either No. 1 Hard or No. 1 Northern alone.

SEED FOR FARMERS

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$6,000,000 to enable the Department of Agriculture to buy and sell seed to farmers for cost at a reasonable price. The necessity for the appropriation is explained in

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Clifford Block, Grand Forks North Dakota
Canadian Government Agent.

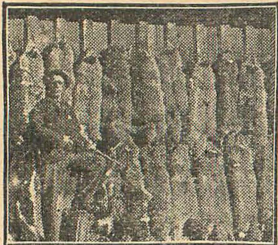
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the following letter which the Secretary has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"I have the honor to submit herewith, for transmission to Congress for inclusion in the Urgent Deficiency bill, an estimate of an appropriation of \$6,000,000 to enable the department to purchase and sell seeds to farmers in areas where unusual conditions prevail, and particularly in those which have suffered during the past season from severe drought. It is suggested that the following language will accomplish the purposes which the department has in mind:

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the need for food and feed crops by purchasing, or contracting with persons to grow, seeds suitable for the production of food or feed crops and to store, transport, and furnish such

seeds to farmers for cash at a reasonable price, \$6,000,000; and this fund may be used as a revolving fund until the Secretary of Agriculture determines that no such emergency exists; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay all such expenses, including rent, and to employ such persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and to cooperate with such State authorities, local organizations, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purpose.

"It is the purpose of the department, if the sum suggested is made available, to take immediate steps to secure, test, and store at least a portion of the supply of these seeds that will be needed for next season. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that, under the language of the item, the seed will be sold to farmers only for cash at a reasonable price, and it is provided that the fund may be used as a revolving fund until the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the emergency contemplated by the appropriation no longer exists. In the circumstances, it is believed that it will be possible to return to the Treasury the entire amount appropriated, or at least the greater portion of it."

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Telephone 554 W.

SPECIAL ARTICLE FOR FARM AND TRADE PRESS

A meeting was recently held at the Food Administration, Washington, D. C., to plan ways and means whereby the retail grocers of the country could assist in moving our great potato crop. Representative men were present from every branch of the retail grocery trade. The small grocers and the large, the chain stores, and other interests, to encourage the use of the potato as a substitute for wheat, flour and meat, which are needed by our Allies.

The retail grocers of the country intend to conduct a steady selling campaign on potatoes all over the nation during the months of October and November. The grocery trade journals will carry articles showing how to store and sell potatoes. Traveling salesmen connected with the big wholesale grocery houses will co-operate. Newspaper articles will show the public how to use potatoes as a most economical food, and encourage family storage of from three to ten bushels according to home facilities.

The Food Administration is co-operating in all details of this plan and expects that a broad steady movement of the crop from the beginning of harvest until the last winter pota-

toes are eaten up early next summer will bring benefit to everybody from farmer to consumer, and help save wheat and meat and other export foods for our Allies, while keeping our own people well nourished at reasonable cost.

SECRETARY McADOO ASSUMES CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

In pursuance of the proclamation of President Wilson, at midnight of December 31, Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, as Director General of the Railroads, took possession and assumed control of the railway systems of the country.

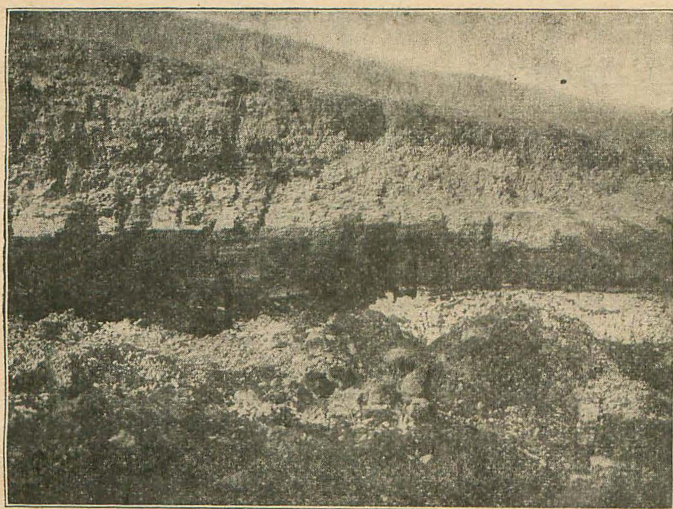
The Director General has ordered that all the officers, agents, and employees of the systems taken over may continue in the performance of their

moted by disregarding, when necessary, the designation of routes by shippers and traffic agreements between carriers, and by the establishment of thru routes.

Existing rate schedules and the outstanding orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission are to be observed until changed or unnullified. The present methods of accounting prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be continued.

THE LIBERTY LOAN AND GERMANY

The military masters of Germany have maintained an attitude of assumed great contempt for America's war preparations and America's participation in the war. The Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Hertling have all



Source of North Dakota's Mineral Wealth.

usual regular duties, reporting to the same officers and remaining on the same terms of employment. The usual seasonable notice is required for severance of employment.

The systems taken over are to be operated as a national system of transportation, the common and national needs to be held paramount to individual, corporate advantage. All the facilities of all the systems are to be fully utilized to carry out the national purpose without regard to ownership.

Speed and efficiency are to be pro-

voiced this contempt. Yet there are evidences in plenty that in fear of America's entry in force into the war next spring Germany is massing tremendous forces on the western front, is preparing to hurl masses of men into the jaws of death in a desperate effort to reach a conclusion before the might of America becomes effective.

The two Liberty Loans in this country no doubt had a great psychological effect upon the German mind. The case with which the tremendous

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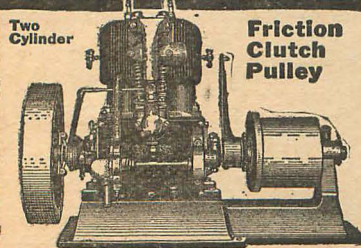
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Mention the N. D. Farmer

sums of money were raised, the enthusiasm of the workers and of the subscribers and of, indeed, the whole Nation, and the heavy oversubscription to both loans are evidences that can not be disregarded that the American people are in earnest, that they are behind the American Army and the American Government, and are willing to make the sacrifices required and to support to the utmost our Nation at war.

That money talks is an old proverb, and the voice of the billions of dollars representing the First and Second Liberty Loans was heard across the sea and carried conviction even to the obsessed Germans.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR INSURANCE

To the man who has gone to the colors the United States Government offers the safest, the most liberal, and the cheapest insurance on the face of the earth. Approximately 300,000 men have already accepted the Government's offer, applying for insurance of about two and three-quarter billions of dollars. The average amount applied for per man is more than \$8,000, which is very close to the \$10,000 maximum provided for by the law.

This insurance total, great as it is, should be only a beginning. Every person in the military and naval forces of the Nation owes to himself and to those he loves to avail himself of the full insurance protection. But the time in which he can do so is limited. Prompt action is imperative.

Those who joined the service before October 15, 1917, must apply for the insurance on or before February 12, 1918. After that, it will be too late. The automatic insurance which is provided until February 12, 1918, is only partial protection.

Parents, brothers, and sisters, who have a representative of their family in the Army or Navy should, for their own sake, and for his, write to him at once urging him, if he has not already done so, to buy the Government insurance. They should urge him to buy the full \$10,000, and, above all, to buy it now.

On the management more than on any one thing depends the profitability and success of the farm.

From the Nation's Capital

By Richard Hamilton Byrd

Authorized to Buy Farm Loan Bonds

The Senate has passed the administration bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase \$100,000,000 farm loan bonds during the present fiscal year. Originally it was proposed to authorize the purchase of a similar amount of farm loan bonds during the fiscal year 1919 also, but this provision was stricken out.

Altho the consideration of the measure was begun in the House adjournment was had before the bill could be finally acted upon. The House plans to take up the bill immediately following the Christmas recess.

The Senate amendment to limit to the present fiscal year the purchase of farm loan bonds was introduced by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who is strongly opposed to the proposed legislation. Another amendment introduced by the Massachusetts Senator and adopted provides that until all bonds bought by the Secretary have been redeemed no loans from Treasury funds, in addition to those already approved, shall be made by the farm loan banks except for the purpose of increasing food products.

Before the bill was passed the farm loan system was attacked by some senators and defended by others. Senator McCumber declared the trouble now experienced came from the system itself, and asserted that loans have been made on land in excess of its value.

The Food Administration has sent a letter to canners of beans giving them a permit to can 25 per cent of their pack of white and colored beans.

Scrap Metal on the Farm

The shortage in the supply of the iron and steel, which this country must have in increasing amounts if the war is to be won, has developed a new source of income for the farmer, and not merely a few farmers, but most farmers, says the United States Geological Survey.

It is stated that even at the recently fixed prices of iron and steel it should be possible for most farmers to reap an overlooked profit thru the sale of the old iron and steel scattered about their premises; that the saving of such old scrap metal will help to meet the present serious deficiency in the supply of iron and steel; that the use of the old metal will accomplish savings in coke which is now to

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be had only at unprecedented prices; that the delivery of the old iron and steel at foundries far from iron mines and big steel centers will correspondingly relieve the excessive strain on the mines, some of the furnaces, and the railway and boat traffic in the coke and iron producing districts. The farmer who turns in his junk while the present prices prevail is likely not only to make a clear profit over the cost of hauling and freight, but, thru increasing the iron and steel supply, he is contributing to the successful prosecution of the war.

This winter and the coming spring should be the best time for gathering up the scrap metals, getting in touch with the markets, and arranging community shipments. The farmer should learn whether he is too far from markets and should ascertain the scope and extent of the market demands. There is plenty of time within which to gather and ship his scrap, but his cooperative information system should be organized now. The farmers have many hundreds of thousands of tons on hand; the prices are unprecedentedly high; the country needs the metals. From the economic standpoint, it is a question of profitable thrift, of relieving in part the shortage in the metals, of conserving the iron-ore and coal in the ground, and of service to country.

Loans aggregating \$29,824,000 have been made to farmers by the 12 federal land banks in the six months since the farm loan system has been in full operation. In addition \$75,000,000 of loans have been approved and will be negotiated at the old 5 per cent interest rate when funds are made available thru sale of farm loan bonds.

Experiment Station

SAVE OR PRODUCE WOOL

There is a shortage of wool. It will take more wool than the United States produces to clothe and equip the army. Due to the shortage of shipping it is difficult to import wool as it has to be brought so far. One way to help this situation is to raise more sheep. Another way is to make the old suit or dress do duty a little longer. Suits and garments, perfectly good, are often discarded for new one due to being out of style or for the mere pleasure of wearing new clothes. Wearing the old clothes longer is one way of helping to win the war.

The Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Convention will be in session at Fargo, January 15th to 18th. The

program includes addresses on many of the most pressing problems in today's agriculture, by the best authorities in the respective lines. One-half day will be taken up by Roderick McKenzie and his associates in relating how the Canadian farmers have, thru cooperation, taken over the elevators and built terminals, how they supply the farmers with twine, machinery and lumber and how they are preparing to erect their own saw mills and flour mills and to run a line of transports to carry their flour to Europe.

MORE SHEEP NEEDED

More than the entire wool production of the United States will be needed for the army. It takes 20 sheep to furnish wool for clothing and other equipment of one soldier who is risking his life for us. The number of sheep in the United States has decreased 1,200,000 since the war started. In North Dakota sheep are kept on one farm in 20. Is your farm one of the 19 without any sheep? The wool and the mutton is needed to help win the war. The number of sheep should be increased. Sheep should be raised on many farms that have none now. Few if any animals bring a better return for the money invested and labor and equipment needed.

CLEAN SEED GRAIN

Only the best seed should be sown. To secure the best seed it must be cleaned. In running the seed thru the fanning mill, weed seed, chaff, broken straws, light, shrunken kernels and most of the weak and diseased kernels can be removed. Sometimes it pays to run the seed grain thru the fanning mill several times. This insures sowing seed that will produce vigorous plants and the rest can be used for other purposes. Increases of 2 to 5 bushels per acre are often obtained from sowing clean, large seed. Now is a good time to clean that seed, so that it will not have to be done in the rush of spring seeding, which often means that it is not done at all.

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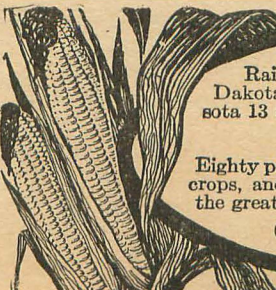
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Vol. 19 JANUARY, 1918 No. 7

"Cheese it!"

Push poultry!

Cooperation, not "conspiracy."

Boost the Boys' and Girls' Institute work.

North Dakota to the rescue, with her coal mines!

Use the small potatoes in making bread: one-third potato, two-thirds flour. Try it.

Our mines increased their output of coal 61 million tons, but the demand increased 100 million tons. Not unlike the extravagant man on a salary.

It has taken a world war to bring forcibly to the attention of the people the value of cheese. We predict the revival of the cheese industry in the state if present conditions continue.

Read the article of Secretary Houston on the "Farm Labor Problem," then cooperate thru your county agent, the member of the community farm help committee, or the Agricultural College.

It is possible to raise livestock at a loss, and yet, on account of the added fertility to the soil thru rotation and applied manure, still come out with a profit. Remember it is the fertile soil that best withstands the drouth.

You may depend on this: The Department of Agriculture officials are not in favor of Baer's bill or any other bill to furnish seed or feed to farmers on time. It is up to the legislature, if the farmers in some counties are to receive assistance.

The boys and girls who attended the Institute at Fargo last month certainly had a grand privilege and they took advantage of it, as you will note by the account written by Chloe Fleming and the extracts from several other members.

Don't hold on too long to your potato crop. The Food Administration has no power to fix potato prices, but it has the power to prevent extortion. Market your potatoes steadily and avoid loss on account of a sure slump in prices if large quantities are placed upon the market at once.

It is possible to increase the number of sheep on the farms of the country 150% without crowding out a single other animal. In this state the number might be increased more than three fold. It is estimated that it takes 20 sheep to clothe one soldier. Rather a patriotic plan, this increasing the quantity of sheep.

With seed corn listed at prices between \$7 and \$10 a bushel no one can afford to feed any corn that can possibly be used for seed. From New York on the east to Montana on the West there is a serious scarcity. Better plant an adapted variety, tho poor in the germination test, rather than the very choicest variety from a distant section of the country.

Have you relatives or friends in the army or navy service? If so, do not fail to urge them to avail themselves of the insurance furnished by the government. They owe it to themselves, if not to their loved ones at home. It is far better than the old pension system. Write today. The time limit for those who entered the service before October is February 12.

Because, for the first time in the history of the country, the farmer is assured of a certain price for his wheat, many will raise that grain to the exclusion of others, which may bring even a far better price than the wheat. Let the wheat acreage be increased, but also put in more acres to other crops, reserving some land for livestock.

For every dollar collected for the Red Cross in North Dakota \$1.02 was turned over to the national committee. Not much graft there. The extra two cents on the dollar was derived from interest on the funds deposited. North Dakota leads the Nation in the per capita contribution to that fund. To the Junior Red Cross much credit is due for their share in this wonderful campaign.

The Department of Agriculture in the death of Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin has met with a serious loss. For many years Dr. Melvin has been Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in which there are about 5000 employees. He is succeeded by John Robbins Mohler, who has been connected with the Bureau for the past twenty years and is eminently fitted for the responsible position to which the Secretary of Agriculture has appointed him.

The German and Austrian citizens who have taken the oath to protect the flag are entitled to every right and privilege of the native born citizen, and to courteous treatment so long as they conduct themselves honorably. It is a great pleasure to grasp the hand of such men, for they fully realize the direful effects of the reign of autocracy. President Wilson's last speech has won thousands who, until his utterances, were not quite clear as to our country's real aims.

January 30 is National Tag-Your-Shovel Day. On that day the children will take a hand and see that your coal shovel is tagged, as a reminder that you are to save at least one shovelful a day. The Government is also taking action in controlling the consumption of coal by restricting its use, even closing some of our dispensable establishments and shutting some places of business one day each week. Thus does that bugaboo "Personal Liberty" vanish in the interest of the public good.

Our legislature will convene January 23 in extra session, the second ever called. About one-third of the counties of the state, the Governor claims, are in need of aid, and since November he has been requested from time to time to call a special session. According to the constitution counties may bond for a total of five per cent of their assessed valuation. The trouble is not with the five per cent, but with the assessed valuation, which is only about one-fourth of the real valuation. Were assessments made according to law, no call would be necessary. If our legislative can in any way relieve the seed situation let there be quick and decisive action. At \$4000 per day a long session would be an extravagance. However, North Dakota can well afford to take a little time to follow the example of Mississippi and Kentucky in ratifying decisively the National Prohibition amendment.

Livestock Department

FARM AND STOCK NOTES

N. J. Shepherd

Conveniences in the stable mean a saving of time and labor.

Well bred stock and good feeding are requisite to obtaining the greatest profit in stock raising.

An animal must be kept in good flesh and thriving to make it grow, develop and prove profitable.

The health and vigor of the horse depends very much upon the regularity, quality and sufficiency of the ration furnished.

Almost any staple product of the farm of superior excellence will command a market at good prices when products of ordinary merit are a drug.

A plentiful supply of dry bedding not only makes it more comfortable for the animal to lie down, but adds to its warmth and in every sense increases its comfort.

Economy in keeping stock is only attained by securing the largest returns and this can only be done by keeping the animals always in a good thrifty condition.

After an animal is of the right age to feed, the quicker it is ripened out with the least amount of labor and expense of feed the more profitable is the feeding.

Butter should be pressed and worked as little as possible, for much handling injures the grain and gives the butter a greasy, slimy appearance.

One of the items in wintering pigs economically is warm, dry quarters. Comfortable quarters will aid materially in lessening the amount of feed necessary to maintain a good thrifty growth.

No means should be neglected of caring for the breeding ewes in the best possible manner from now on

until lambing time. It is important that they be kept healthy and in a good thrifty condition as the character of the lambs depends largely upon this.

When cream is churned too warm the white coat on the globule is not removed and soft white butter is the result. Such butter should never be gathered in the churn but as soon as it begins to separate it should be washed clear of buttermilk by washing with cold brine. This will reduce the surplus buttermilk, dissolve off part of the covering on the globules and bring out the color.



They're "on the way" and with livestock they "know where they're going."

Early maturity and economy of production are important items in the breeding and feeding of hogs for market.

The hog is raised only for its meat and this being the case the object is best subserved by turning into meat as soon as possible. Economy of production then requires that these animals be not fed longer than is absolutely essential to their attaining good weight.

To a very considerable extent the law of supply and demand determines the price of commodities, but the cost of production very nearly determines their profitability; and every one should seek to bring the cost of each product below the selling price. Here is where the profit lies and all must come to this basis in



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**HOLSTEIN
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The undeniable facts that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is the largest and most prosperous dairy cattle association in America, that its membership is over 7,000 more than the combined memberships of the other dairy cattle associations, and that it increased its membership by 1,260 during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1916, are primarily a fitting testimonial to the superior merits of the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, that yields more milk for a day, for a year, for a life-time and for profit than any other cow. There is big money in the big "Black and White" Holsteins.

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Bixby's Red Polls

My herd is headed by Rolland, whose sire, Teddy's Charmer, was senior and grand champion bull, also whose dam, Suzie 2nd, was senior and grand champion cow at the 1917 Chicago International Stock Show. My former herd bull was J. D. Merryweather, No. 24396, was the son of J. D. Millie, A. R. Grand Champion cow at Minnesota and Montana, in the 1915 show and won the milk and butter contest, with a butterfat record of 750 pounds.

J. S. BIXBY, LISBON, N. D.

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The Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm has some good Poll Durham and Shorthorn Bulls for sale. H. A. Strutz, Proprietor, Thompson, N. D.

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We are completely sold out of RED POLL bulls for the present but are offering a few choice GUERNSEY bulls, outstanding individuals of serviceable age, at from \$100 up. Write for folder describing the remarkable show ring winnings and production records back of our herd. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn.

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10 heifers, and 2 bulls, 15-16ths pure, 5 weeks old, nicely marked and from heavy milkers \$20.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY HEIFER AND BULL CALVES. Choice selected promising dairy calves, practically pure Holstein and pure Guernsey, but not registered, nice color. \$20.00 each, all express paid to any point in North Dakota and adjoining states.

Order two, you will be so well pleased you will want more.—Meadow Glen Yards, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

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Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE to buy

Shetland Ponies

FOR THE CHILDREN

Write your wants to

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Worms and Bots

You can remove every one of them. We guarantee to kill and bring from the body, dead, in a very short time, all pin worms and bots, with the safe and sure remedy.

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Absolutely harmless. Can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. Horse owners write us that Newvermifuge has removed from 500 to 800 bots and worms from a single horse. An animal that is wormy can't help but be ugly and thin. If your horses are troubled with worms send us your order today. Price \$2.00 for 12 Capsules. BALLING GUN FREE with 4 dozen \$8.00, with 2 dozen \$5.00. Postage paid.

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conducting a business on business principles.

Where method rules and everything has its place and each piece of work has its appropriate time in which to be performed, there is no call for doing anything in such a hurry as to require its being done over again within a short time and worry and waste are not known.

Proper temperature of the milk

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BARGAINS—Bargains. Send for free Magazine of Farms, Businesses, wild lands, exchanges, any kind anywhere. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

"MONTANA-- LAND OF OPPORTUNITY" Illustrated booklet published by authority of the state telling of resources and opportunities for Farmers and Investors. Send 4 cents to pay postage to Chas. D. Greenfield, Helena, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hotel for Sale. The Alkabo Hotel at Alkabo, North Dakota will sell Cheap if taken at once. Inquire of owner or First State Bank of Alkabo, North Dakota. O. L. Olson, Owner, Alkabo, North Dakota.

TEACHERS WANTED for all kinds of positions. Free enrollment. Send for blanks. School officials supplied with competent teachers. Write for list of candidates. Eastern Educational Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.

HAY, Baled in Car Lots; any railroad. White, The Hay Man, Co'swell, N. Dak.

COTTON SEED

Beautify your lawn with cotton blooms, will send package of cotton seed with full instruction how to grow it for only 10 cents (coin) W. Wadd Buntin, Seed & Plant Grower, Box 129, Dept. N., Starkville, Miss.

EXPERT LITERARY SERVICE. Famous staff writers, authors and poets will write your stories, speeches, poems, plays, songs, etc. You may use as you please with copyright privileges. Young authors' work revised and rewritten. Charges reasonable. Literary advice and counsel. Folder free. Eastern Educational Bureau. Literary Dept. New Egypt, N. J.

Home in Washington for sale or exchange. Ninety-acre farm by Orient Ferry County, Washington. All conveniences. Five-minute walk to town and graded school. Good climate, cheap fuel. Must move east on account of aged parent. Will sell cheap or exchange for farm near town. If interested write to Lewis Skogstad, Orient, Washington.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

FREE CATALOG KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers, any time. Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

30 DIFFERENT MAGAZINES. All late issues. Yours for only 25 cts. prepaid. Great help in teaching Satisfaction guaranteed. Eastern Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.

If you have livestock to sell, you can reach a buyer thru the ad columns of the N. D. F.

room is an important item in handling the milk and cream properly. If the temperature is too low the butter will hardly come at all, is white and poor flavored, or it comes crumbly and cannot be gathered in the churn. If the temperature is too high the milk sours and becomes rancid and the butter from such cream will soon become rancid. Often the butter comes soft and white and is unmerchable.

The aim in keeping stock should be to secure the most rapid and largest growth at the least cost compatible with the end in view. In many cases the cost of rearing and feeding farm stock may be lessened by a proper care in feeding. The main source of increasing cost is thru waste in feeding. This may not at all times be evident but when it is remembered that when food is not properly digested and assimilated by the animal it is just as much wasted as if trampled under foot.

Then if the feed is not put up in the best and most economical manner or the feed supplied is not the economical to feed the cost is increased.

Feeding more than is required or less than is necessary to maintain a steady growth increases the cost. It is an item for the farmer to study how to avoid increasing the cost of feed but also how to lessen the cost in every way.

SWINE AT THE INTERNATIONAL

The work of the National Food Administration, in calling attention to the fact that one of the quickest ways to raise the meat supply of the country to normal or possibly war conditions was reflected in the wonderful exhibit of swine of all breeds at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 1-8, 1917.

In the barrow contests it was a Berkshire year. The grand champion barrow and the grand champion pen of barrows were purebred Berkshires shown by Hood Farm, Lowell, Massachusetts. They were senior yearlings, and two of them weighed 625 lbs. each. The grand champion weighed 600 lbs. We are pleased to publish pictures of both the barrow and the pen on cover page.

The grand champion carload was a load of Berkshires bred, fed and shown by T. E. Bruner, Augusta, Ill. in class 250-and-under-350 lbs. This load averaged 331 lbs. and was the heaviest load in the Show. They sold for \$21.25 per hundred pounds. This is a new record price for all times. The price paid by Miller & Hart for this champion load was \$3.85 above the market price, and

\$1.00 higher than any other load of show hogs.

In the carcass contest Berkshires won first, second and third in the heavy weight class on three barrows entered by W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Illinois, that were also the first prize pen of Berkshire barrows on foot, in the under one year class and that weighed 1,435 pounds, an average of 478 pounds each.

MAY PIGS

Sows bred at this time of the year and for the next thirty days will arrow in May. In many parts of the corn belt this is an ideal time for market hogs to be farrowed, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Generally the grass is good, there is plenty of sunshine in warm weather and the pigs get an excellent start, something very essential to a good outcome. By the time the pig is weaned new grains that have been raised this year will have been harvested. Barley, rye and oats all make splendid feed for growing pigs. They can be carried along with these feeds, plus pasture, until the new crop of corn becomes available, and in looking at the matter from many viewpoints May pigs are among the most profitable that can be raised. Every hog grower knows that hogs that have been properly grown during the summer time put on flesh rapidly when they have access to new corn.

In this connection it is advised that hog growers who can get the seed plant a small patch of ninety-day corn. This is good feed in August, and if the field is large enough will carry the pigs along until the main corn crop is ready for feeding.

If the hog grower has not permanent pastures of alfalfa, clover or other grasses he can make temporary pasture by the heavy seeding of rye, oats, barley or wheat. These various grains can be sown in rich soils, very often in the hog lots, at the rate of anywhere from two or three to five or six bushels per acre. Dwarf Essex rape can be grown quite successfully and makes mighty good hog pasture. If you have not increased your number of hogs this year why not try breeding a few sows for May farrowing?

Northwestern Thorobred
AIRDALE
KENNELS
HUNTER, - NORTH DAKOTA
Rev. O. L. Anthony, Proprietor
DOGS & PUPPIES FOR SALE REASONABLE

"YELLOW" OLEOMARGARINE

By Wm T. Creasy, Secy National Dairy Union

You are no doubt aware of the fact that the butter interests are confronted by the most serious situation for years. At present there is a propaganda being carried on by the Beef Trust, thru the newspapers which carry their paid advertisements, to take off the 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine. "Yellow" is the trademark of butter. The Beef Trust and its Allies have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to give them this trademark for their imitation products, all for the purpose of getting more money for their "bull butter."

A large oleo manufacturer a few years ago when appearing before a Committee of Congress stated: "That the natural color of oleomargarine was white; that the white oleomargarine was of a higher quality, because it contained a higher grade of refined oils," but he added: "Of course, there is more money in the yellow."

Comparing the price of butter with the cost for producing milk, butter is the cheapest dairy product at the present time. Notwithstanding this fact, the Beef Trust, is trying to add new burdens to the creamery interests by recommending to the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards of Food that the fat standard for butter be increased from 80% to 82½%.

It is a question in the minds of many whether the Beef Trust is helping America fight the war or assisting the Kaiser.

This effort which is again being made to permit oleomargarine to be colored in the semblance of butter would permit the use of the cheaper grades of oils some of which are being produced in central and South America. And at the same time it would increase the price of oleomargarine.

But then there is millions in it for them, and that beats patriotism. Anyone that thinks that oleo is going to get cheaper when they have a right to color it is either saying what he does not believe, or has a stagnant brain covered with a green scum. Oleo has been admitted into Canada for the war period, with the express understanding that it shall not be colored.

The Beef Trust should state their proposition correctly, which would read something like this: "We have sold embalmed beef, scraped the sewers for oleo fats; we have buncoed and robbed the public for years. We have made millions upon millions of dollars. We have a new chance now

for getting millions more out of them by tellnig them thru our paid newspapers that if the tax is removed from colored oleo they will buy it cheaper. Watch the suckers bite, while we rake in the shekels." All this is to be done in the same of patriotism. Samuel Johnson has well said: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

METHOD OF ERADICATING TUBERCULOSIS

Continued from the December Number

15. When they are old enough to turn to pasture, have a double line of fence, ten to fifteen feet apart, between your reacting animals or the assumed to be tubercular ones, so that your reacting animals and your clean ones cannot get their noses together or in any way come in contact with each other, for such practice is certain to result in infection.

16. You are now raising up a clean herd of animals, if this system has been carried out, among which you will have practically no reactors. It is possible that you might have one occasionally, but in the great number which have been tested at Dutchland Farms in the three and a half years under this system, there have been only three reactors in the young animals that were brought up under this system. Application of the tuberculin test at this period (say as yearlings) will determine the progress made in "cleaning up." Employ only a veterinarian of known integrity and skill; such a man will use only a standard preparation of tuberculin. The services of such a man cost no more than those of an ordinary one.

17. The thing of vital importance to do with your breeding animals is to have samples taken of the sputum or secretions of the lungs and throat for the purpose of bacteriological testing. A skilled veterinarian can get these samples from the cow's throat by the use of the sputum cup. Such a skilled veterinarian will have such necessary instruments and laboratory connections as will enable him to efficiently do this work. If your local veterinarian is not experienced in this work, we will furnish the name of a competent man. The object of this sputum test is to determine whether the cow is passing off from the nose or throat the infectious tubercle bacilli which spread the disease. If the results of the sputum culture show the presence of the disease germs, it means that the animal is a "spreader."

Under the Field method pasteurization differs from the ordinary understanding of the term. Under this method the milk is heated to 145 de-

grees Fahrenheit (a thermometer must be used) and held there for a period of thirty minutes. There must be no variation from this method. So-called pasteurizing the milk by scalding is dangerous and will certainly result in the death of the calves. No variation from the method indicated is permissible.

18. By this method you are making the milk of the animals in your breeding herd safe, that is, by the "holding" pasteurizing process, whether the animals are actually reactors or only assumed to be for the purpose of carrying out this method. Now don't get confused by the word "pasteurization" and think it means a lot of complicated machinery. It does not. It is derived from a great French scientist named Pasteur who discovered that some disease germs were killed by heat at a lower temperature than boiling. Boiling sterilizes. A lower temperature kills the bad germs without changing the physical character of the milk and it does not kill the good germs which are necessary to the life and health of the animal. If the purchase of a standard pasteurizer cannot be afforded, it is still possible to exercise this method by the use of ordinary home utensils, but in this event, the greatest care must be exercised to keep the milk stirred continuously during the process and the thermometer constantly consulted to see that the milk is held at 145 degrees for thirty minutes. The use of a standard pasteurizer is recommended in all cases, for by the use of kitchen methods, simply, the liability of failure in properly pasteurizing the milk is too dangerous a risk to be assumed except by the most careful people.

19. Now by carrying out this method, in a few years you will come to realize that you have turned what looked like a serious loss to you into a profit. In other words you have grown up a new, healthy herd, while at the same time you have preserved your tubercular breeding herd without any material loss, which herd can be maintained until age and condition indicate the time for their disposal.

20. Calves' navels should be kept disinfected until they are practically dried up. Calves' feeding pails and buckets should be kept clean and scalded. Have plenty of sunlight and fresh air where the calves are kept. Calves' bedding should be dried and not left wet for the calves to lie down in. In other words, treat them humanely, as you would your own babies.

"It's a common sense method—keep everlastingly at it."



Poultry Department



MORE POULTRY

The average size of the farm flock in the United States is only forty hens. It is estimated that an average of 100 hens* would increase the poultry supply, 6,500,000 pounds this coming year. Some farms can have several hundred while others should keep less. There should be at least enough to produce poultry and eggs for home consumption and thereby add to the profit of the farm. A pound of poultry meat can be produced more quickly and with less cost for feed than any other. The average chick will increase its weight from 20 to 25 times or more in the first twelve weeks! Can you beat it with hogs, or cattle, or sheep? Do you wonder that the Government is urging maximum poultry production?

We are reminded of the words of President Wilson in his proclamation to the people of the United States last April:

"These, then, are the things we must do and must do well besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be useless. We must supply abundant food for ourselves, for our armies and for our seamen—not only for them, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause—in whose support and by whose side we shall be fighting. Everyone who helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations puts himself or herself in the ranks of those who serve the Nation."

\$150,000 was appropriated by the Government for poultry work—more than for any other livestock industry—and the Nation-wide movement already in progress to increase poultry production, under the supervision of Mr. Harry M. Lamon, Chief Poultry Husbandman of the Department of Agriculture, will reach to every village and farm to enlist men and women in the great poultry army. You can do your "bit" right now by planning greater production for yourself and encourage your neighbors to do their "bit" also.

WINTER LAYERS MEAN INCUBATORS

No farm equipment is complete in this present day and age without a good incubator and brooding device. The patriotic farmer of the hour,

fighting in the "second line of defense" will not go into battle unprepared. In the words of Mr. W. F. Priebe, of the U. S. Food Administration: "Farmers without incubators are like an army without arms."

The average farmer does not make the effort he should to hatch early so that the chicks will have the advantage of a longer and more favorable growing season. Late hatched chicks rarely, if ever, attain the size of those hatched earlier. Early hatching likewise influences early maturity and that means early egg-production. Hens do not generally go broody early in the season. They cannot be depended on for early hatching. It is the profitable bird, the winter layer, that is showing the early broodiness. She has been laying during the season of short production and high prices and is following Nature's instinct to want to set and raise her young. Incubators are essential therefore, both to hatch early when broody hens are scarce and for the added important reason that the hens which are broody early in the season should be broken up and returned to laying so that their eggs may be used for hatching. It is the winter layer whose blood should be perpetuated.

RATION FOR ONE HEN COSTS \$2 A YEAR

The question before all poultry raisers is how to feed their chickens more economically and yet get satisfactory results. In making changes in rations, one must remember that any quick or marked changes will have a bad effect on the hen. Changes should be made gradually. It takes a month for a hen to respond to a new method of feeding and if this new method can be adopted gradually no ill effects are likely to follow. Frequently a new ration is criticised, when the fault is not with the ration but with the feeder in making the sudden change. The University of Missouri College of Agriculture recommends corn, 2 parts and wheat, 1 part for scratch food. This constitutes two-thirds of the ration. A mash consisting of equal parts by weight of bran, shorts, corn meal and beef scrap is recommended for the rest of the ration. At present prices for corn and wheat, the scratch food mentioned will cost \$4 a hundred. At present prices for mash consti-

tuents—bran \$1.60, shorts \$2.60, corn meal \$4, and beef scrap \$4—the mash would cost \$3 a hundred.

If a hen requires 70 pounds of feed per year, 50 pounds scratch food and 20 pounds mash, the cost for grain and mash would be \$2 and \$.60 respectively. Thus the total food cost per hen per year would be \$2.60.

By introducing oats into the ration, the cost can be reduced. With oats at 2 cents a pound, a scratch food of one-half oats can be made

Rose Comb Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. Winnings and Price List, Free.

HENRY H. HIRSCHY
Lisbon, : : North Dakota

Both Machines \$12
Freight Paid Only

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

10 Year Guarantee
Think of it! These two **UNBEATABLE** Wisconsin Machines—both for only \$12.00—freight paid east of Rockies. Don't take chances. Find out what an incubator is made of before buying. Catalog and sample of material used sent free.

130 Eggs
130 chicks

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Wisconsin are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators have double walls, air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks, self regulating. Shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, etc., ready to run. **Biggest incubator bargain of the year.** Send for our new 1918 catalog fully describing this outfit. A postal brings it by return mail.

180-Egg Incubator and Brooder both \$14.75
WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY
Box 38 Racine, Wis.

62 BREEDS, Pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Hardy northern raised, vigorous, beautiful, Fowls, eggs, incubators, at low prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm; 24 years exp. Large fine Annual Poultry Book and Catalog Free.
F. A. NEUBERT, Box 689, Mankato, Minn.

Giant Bronze Turkeys: Toms \$10 to \$15; Hens, \$5. Goldbank Strain. Fawn Runner Ducks, \$1 each. **Selma Shanander, Dayton, Ia.**

PURE-BRED Barred Plymouth Rocks from winners at Crookston and St. Cloud. Eggs, \$5 per 100; \$1.50 per sitting; males, \$1.50 to \$2.50; females \$1 to \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Laurel Hill Farm, Westby, Montana.**

White and Columbia Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and S. C. White Leghorns Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale. **MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 27, Hammononton New Jersey.**

FOR SALE. A limited number of Pure-Bred Buff Orpington Cockerels, fit for breeding pens, \$2.50 a piece. **Mrs. Lydie Skeels Westby, Montana, Box 72.**

FOR SALE. Well Bred Up R. C. Reds. First prize winners; cockerels, \$1.25. **Mrs. John Henderson, Bx 228, Beulah, N. D.**

PUREBRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs. One setting of 13, \$.75 100 eggs, \$4.60 prepaid. **Otto L. Albertson, Nunda, S. D.**

FOR SALE. Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Eggs and baby chicks **Mrs. Thos. Brady, Lansford, N. D.**

Quality White Rocks

Hatching Eggs and Stock in season. We have the Best. **O. A. Barton, Valley City, N. D.**

which will cost 3 cents a pound. This will reduce the cost of the scratch food 50 cents a year for each hen. The mash can also be reduced in cost by substituting middlings for the corn meal. It is doubtful whether wheat should be used for poultry feeding. The by-products, such as bran, and shorts are still available at comparatively reasonable prices. By careful figuring, the cost of feed per hen need not be over \$2 a year. If a hen lays ten dozen eggs, the feed cost of a dozen eggs need not be more than 20 cents.

CARING FOR CHICKS

Newly hatched chicks do not need food from 2 to 3 days. The temperature should not fall below 95 degrees during the first week and during the second week it should be held up to 90 degrees. When they crowd under the hover of the brooder it is a sign that they are cold. Fifty chicks is enough for one brooder. When too many are put together they sometimes pile on top of each other and some smother. When the chicks are 48 to 60 hours old feed them equal parts of bread crumbs and oat meal to which add a little chick grit. Feed 4 or 5 times a day and only what they will eat up in a few minutes. After the third day feed a good quality of chick feed. Sprinkle it in the litter which should be made up of a thin layer of short cut alfalfa or fine cut straw. A home-made chick feed can be made as follows:

Cracked wheat 25 pounds, fine-screened cracked corn 20 pounds, pinhead oat meal 10 pounds, crushed peas three pounds, millet seed 2 pounds and fine charcoal 3 pounds. Keep grit charcoal and water before them all the time. After the first week begin giving beef scraps in small quantity. Feed sparingly at first, one ounce for 40 or 50 a day. Provide green food, sprouted oats are best. Mangels, green clover and lettuce are also good. When on open range the grass will answer. After the chicks are two weeks old a mixture of equal parts of wheat bran and beef scraps may be kept before them all the time. When 4 weeks old the following mash mixture can be fed in hopper: equal parts of bran, corn meal, wheat middlings and rolled oats to which add 10% of meat scraps. When the chicks are 6 weeks old ground oats may be used in place of the rolled oats. And when 6 weeks old the chicks feed can be discontinued and equal parts of wheat and cracked corn fed in its place. Keep the mash before them in hopper.

School and Home

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL BOYS AND GIRLS INSTITUTE

*Prize Essay

By Chloe Fleming, Brisbane, N. D.

At the Grant County Fair, held at Leith during the fourth, fifth and sixth of October, I won the county prize, by having the best collection of home economics. The prize was a free trip to Fargo to the Eighth Annual Institute for Boys and Girls, held from December fourth to eighth.

On the morning of the third, accompanied by the chaperon, Mrs. O. S. Axlen, and Howard Bodie, who won in the boys' contest, I started for Fargo. Nothing of interest happened until we had passed thru Steele, in Kidder County. There a very young gentleman became a fourth member of our party. He was bound for the same place as we, and some of his remarks were very interesting and amusing. We reached Fargo at 9:55 P. M. There we were met by Miss Fitzgerald and members of her party, who escorted us to our respective quarters.

Nine o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, found us in the Little Country Theater at the A. C. There we were greeted by Mr. Galehouse, and an address of welcome was given by Director Cooper. Then we listened to President Ladd's address of welcome, to which Marie Marcoux, President of the Institute, responded. A short business session followed,—after which the girls were entertained by Miss Fromme, who also made it very interesting for them at other times; and the boys by Mr. Keithley. They received some instruction in the line of club work from the club leaders, and then went to Ceres Hall for luncheon.

The play hour following this meal was very interesting. It was directed by Miss Kammeyer, who seemed to know just what is the proper exercise for young people. Miss Hulett explained the need for, "coolness," in emergencies. She told of all the different uses of the various bandages, how to treat a sprain, a cut artery or vein, and how to remove any particle of dust from the eye.

Mr. Miller was very kind in explaining the different characteristics of birds and insects. He also made it possible for us to have the privilege of

* A 5 dollar gold piece has been sent Miss Chlog.

seeing everything in the museum. By courtesy of the Courier News, we went to the Orpheum Theatre and saw the movies, "The Man Without A Country."

The evening entertainment was purely patriotic. Mr. Hildreth gave a lecture based upon "Our Reasons for Entering the War." He explained the incidents which led up to the declarations of war by the different nations, and how Germany had the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria as a mere excuse for her declaration. He showed the exact state of affairs in Germany, China and United States. Then the boys and girls of the Institute gave two patriotic pantomimes.

Wednesday morning the girls made bread. They were divided into three groups. Three instructors were provided; and some of the girls made oatmeal bread, some rye and others corn meal. Our instructors informed us that it was all good bread. The boys received instructions along the lines of alfalfa, types of cattle, and veterinary work.

Our visit to the Red Cross Headquarters in the afternoon was very interesting. We had luncheon there—the boys acting as waiters. The girls learned about the different garments made in the Red Cross; how to make them, their uses and how they could help do the work at home, while the boys visited the Y. M. C. A. After these visits, by courtesy of Mr. Phillips, we attended the Garrick Theater.

The story hour in the evening, directed by Mrs. A. G. Arnold, formed a great deal of amusement. She told five short fairy tales. This was followed by a lecture at the Armory by Irving Bachelor, the main topic of which was "Keeping Up with Lizzie."

On Thursday morning, Mr. Danziger, Miss Fitzgerald, and Miss McDonald gave a demonstration on canning by the "One-Period, Cold-Pack Method." They then selected three girls to do the same things they had done. The girls became "stage struck" and "not one word could they utter." Three boys then put on the aprons and made a success of the work. Miss Sullivan told us of the work the clubs were doing and how they could do more. Mr. Clement explained all about potato culture; the diseases and their cures; how to plant; the best varieties; and what

kind of potatoes to select for exhibition.

The contests were the center of attraction for the afternoon. There were eight of them. The girls won in six; the boys in one; and one was a tie. One of the contests was milk drinking; others were needle threading, pie eating, which was a tie; pencil-sharpening, in which the boys won; potato-paring; and seed-corn stringing. A lecture and pictures illustrating it by Mr. Hollis, followed. The next two hours were spent in visiting places at the A. C. We saw the dairy barn at milking and feeding time, the horse barn, chemistry building, and the sties, and we paid a second visit to the Armory, at which we saw the college boys drill and play basket ball.

A banquet was given by the college students for the boys and girls of the Institute. There were nine numbers on the program. After this, tea was served.

Mr. Danziger helped with the entertainment of Friday morning. Then the girls went to Ceres Hall, and Miss Jensen told them of the various uses of canned meats and vegetables; and the boys learned how to judge stock. A business session was the last number on the program of the Institute. Officers were elected and the reports of the committees were read.

We must not forget to mention Mr. Kirk, who was very kind in showing the boys and girls the places about the A. C.; also, Mr. Crocker who gave us the "yell," of the Institute, which was:

D-i- di- versify,
Corn, alfalfa, pigs and rye.
Rap-a-tap, tap-a-tap,
Who are we?
Winners at the Grand A. C.

I wish to say this to the boys and girls of Grant County: the trip to Fargo to the Boys' and Girls' Institute is worth every effort put forth for it. Those in charge are very good entertainers.

EXTRACTS FROM SEVERAL ESSAYS

There were six of us from Barnes County and we roomed at the Gardner Hotel. We had every reason to be glad that Mr. Barton went with us, for he seemed to know just what boys like best, as well as how to get the most out of the short time we spent there.

I shall never study agriculture again, especially about cattle, without thinking of how plainly Mr. Keithly showed us the points that go to make up a good cow either for beef or dairy.

I heard lots of things new to me and I am going to try them out in my club work next year, and if work wins I will be there again to cry "d-i- di-, versify, corn, alfalfa, pigs, and rye. rap-a-tap, tap-a-tap, who are we? Winners at the grand A. C."

Myron Pilgrim, Fingal, N.D.

The morning we were to leave I had to get up quite early so that I would be at the station on time, because I had to drive ten miles before I reached the station.

We went thru the greenhouse which was very interesting. In the greenhouse were many different kinds of very beautiful flowers and trees. One of these was a banana tree with fruit on it. And in the greenhouse were different cages, in one were two monkeys and in another were some alligators. There were some white mice in a box. There also was a swan in a cage, standing in some water. There were some goldfish and lizards in a glass tub with flowing water. The best thing was the visit to the greenhouse.

Helen Hoermann, Ellendale, N.D.

I enjoyed my trip to Fargo very much and had a very good time there. I hope to go again some time.

There is not enough to start a club here but I hope there will be some time.

Miss Julia Forster, Belfield, N. D.

There were four of us going from our county. H. O. Pippin, field deputy, was our chaperon.

We left Dickinson about six o'clock Monday morning, December third, and arrived at Fargo about four o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Fitzgerald, assistant club leader, was at the station to meet us.

I certainly have enjoyed my trip very much and will try my very best to go again next year.

Rose Burda, Dickinson, N. D.

I liked best of all to go to the dairy barn and see the pretty milch cows, for I like cattle and to take care of them. I herded cattle all summer. I saw the huge male animals and they seemed angry because there were so many people about.

I promised in return for my good time that I will do all I can to promote club work in our county.

I should like to write twice as much, but will stop in obedience to the limitation of only one thousand words.

Frederick Underwood, Hansboro, N. D.

We judged dairy cattle, and we had a demonstration on canning. We boys could do better than the girls. We also had a talk on chickens.

Friday night we came home. I surely hope to meet the boys and girls some time again. In conclusion I want to say, "Three cheers for Miss Burr, our chaperon!" She's alright.

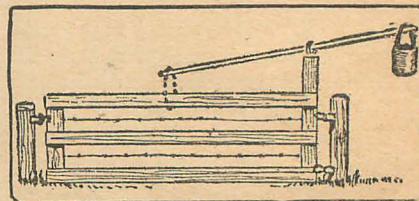
Henry Schmidt, Emerado, N. D.

I had a nice time and enjoyed it very much and I am going to try again next year, for we learned a lot of nice things.

Fargo is a beautiful city with some of the best people in the world. They were all so good to us and willing to show us all a good time.

We left for home Saturday. The time went all too fast for me.

Alta Hatter, Devils Lake, N. D.



Weighting a gate so it will swing easy.

800,000 ENROLLED

Membership of Boys' and Girls' Clubs in Northern and Western States Doubled.

More than 800,000 boys and girls in Northern and Western States, as members of agricultural and home economics clubs, are enrolled for war service in gardening, canning, bread-making—war bread, too—poultry raising, and other emergency enterprises, according to a recent report of officials of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of this work.

Total Enrollment

The total enrollment in regularly organized clubs for the year ending June 30 last was 406,636. In addition, about 400,000 boys and girls were enrolled in the war emergency projects. These were from the cities and were not classified as regular club members. The regular members were organized into the following clubs, the figures showing the number of clubs, not the members: Corn clubs, 945; potato clubs, 1,217; home garden clubs, 3,070; canning clubs, 2,152; garden and canning clubs, 776; mother garden and canning clubs, 776; mother-daughter clubs, 270; poultry clubs, 832; pig clubs, 1,037; baby-beef clubs, 158; bread clubs, 643; sewing clubs, 1,250; handicraft clubs, 76; sugar-beet clubs, 161; home cooking clubs, 755; other miscellaneous clubs, 448. The total number of clubs of all kinds was 13,790.

Twenty-Nine States Cooperate

Twenty-nine Northern and Western

States cooperated with the Federal boys' and girls' club service during the year ending June 30, 1917, according to the report. Seven hundred and fifty-nine counties in the North and West now have the junior extension work thoroly organized into club groups and on a club-project basis. Eighteen agricultural and home economics projects were carried out cooperatively. Eight states had written project agreements with state institutions like departments of education, normal schools, etc. Eighteen states had written project agreements with county organizations and institutions for doing club work.

For the year ending last June, 1,124 paid leaders were working in connection with the boys' and girls' club work. In addition to these there were 9,748 volunteer club leaders.

Demonstrations Popular

One hundred and sixty cooperative club leaders last year conducted 1534 demonstrations in home canning and food conservation. At these demonstrations there was an attendance of 20,860 club members, 53,565 visiting men and women, and 14,152 boys and girls other than club members—a total of 88,577. The club leaders visited 12,698 club plats.

The number of club members enrolled during 1916 was 198,759. Of this number, 59,236 members completed all work, including making a report of the season's activities to the state club leader. However, 85,324 members actually did the work, altho a part of this number failed to make complete reports at the close of the season. The 59,236 members completing all the work produced \$922,766.73 worth of products during the season at an estimated cost, exclusive of overhead supervision, of \$332,836.07, leaving a net profit of \$589,930.66. These figures include payment to the members for time expended in their work. A total of \$157,304.75 was expended for local county, state, and national overhead supervision for club work. This is a supervision cost of 79 cents per club member enrolled, and \$2.65 per club member making report on the completed season's activities.

THE WOLF

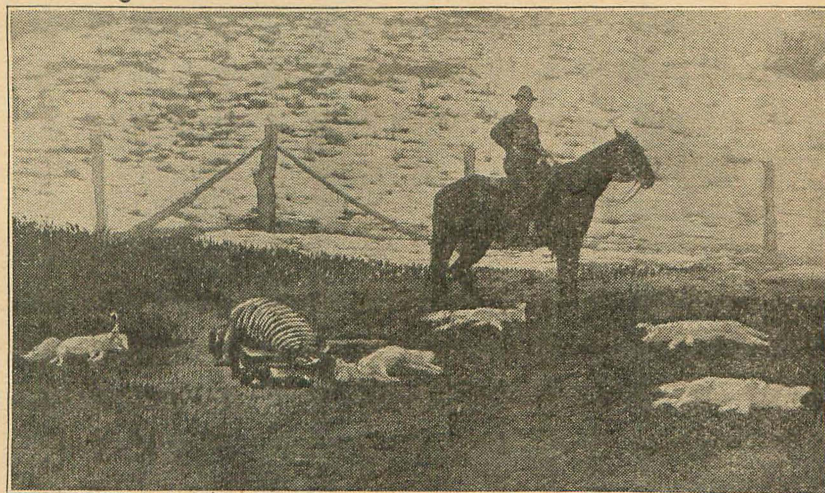
The Prairie Wolf varies in size and color. Of the large species, the common Gray Wolf, of the western region, is most abundant, and the most destructive to stock and game.

Many different kinds of methods are used in trapping these animals, but we wish to call your attention to the method used by United States Forest Supervisor Cy. J. Bingham, of Forest

Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Portland, Ore.

Method of Exterminating Coyotes

In view of the prevalence of the dreaded disease rabies among Wolves in eastern Oregon, the district forester at Portland, Ore., has announced the results of some very effective work that has been done by the Forest Service in destroying these animals. Of all the predatory animals killed in the district last year by forest officials, 31 per cent were killed on the Malheur National Forest by a method which Supervisor Bingham has found very successful. In one month last winter, Mr. Bingham killed 32 Coyotes in the vicinity of John Day, devoting only half his time to the work. For the benefit of those who have been victims of these mad animals, an extract from Supervisor Bingham's report on his method of dealing with the Coyotes, is given herewith:



"A poison should be selected that will take effect immediately after being picked up by a Wolf or Coyote. I have used cyanide of potassium and strychnine and in former years have been very successful with traps, but have found none of them that will do the work as effectively as Sure Death Capsules. The greatest objection to other poisons is that the animal strays off and is often lost, but with Sure Death Capsules, twenty yards is the greatest distance I ever found one from bait. The Northwestern Hide & Fur Company, Minneapolis, Minn., sells a poison of this character in the shape of a small capsule, containing enough poison to immediately kill a Coyote. In ordering these capsules, it must be stated for what purpose they are intended, so that proper size will be given; different size capsules are required for different animals. These capsules are called Sure-Death Capsules."

These capsules are also good for Fox, Skunk, Mink and other fur-bearing animals.

Parties desiring more information in reference to these capsules can secure same by writing to the Northwestern Hide & Fur Company, Minneapolis, Minn., or to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Portland, Ore. Adv.

WHAT THE NEW YEAR PROMISES US

Simple Afternoon Gowns of Great Charm—For the Lady Who Knits

The New Year holds the promise of so many things. Possibilities lurk behind every-day things that seem of themselves so uninteresting. Take for example the simple matter of underclothes. The average woman buys, this month, material enough to last

her for the coming year. All the stores have "White Sales," and batiste and nainsook can be purchased for almost nothing. This year we have aside from our regular resolutions, those we have made to help win the war. We are going to do our bit, and the time to start is now.

Does the simplicity we have heard preached on the subject of frocks and coats extend to the lingerie? By all means, yes. We must buy only what we really need, and use that little with forethought.

1776-1918

The same spirit that made for Victory in 1776 and the dark days that followed, is abroad today. Then our grandmothers' mothers made their own clothes, as we are doing today, but they went even farther and made the material itself. This is impossible for us. It would be farcical for us to turn out backs on the perfect machinery of today and take up the

hand looms and spinning wheels of our grandmothers. But we can cut our material according to our pattern, and our pattern must be simple and economical. When planning the Spring

wardrobe (and now is a good time to do it, for the shops are full of tempting materials and there is more time than later on when the clothes are really needed), choose the material that will wear the longest. In other words, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Fairy-Tale Frocks

For those delightfully informal affairs that are always so much fun, one needs a frock simple and becoming. The illustration shows a design that will appeal to the most fastidious person. Made of silk voile or mull, it has a youthful round neck, with an attractive collar-band (if one may call so bewitching a thing by so prosaic a

clicking for the soldiers and sailors, we will be on the lookout for new designs in knitting bags. They are such a comfort, if they are sensible, and hold so much else beside the knitting, that I very much doubt if they are ever relegated to the fashion discard heap. One of the newest designs is an apron bag, a fascinating thing that you can wear around your waist when you are knitting, or draw up into the bag form when you wish to do so. All the favored materials and colors, and also combinations of shades, are used for these interesting necessities. Brilliant corals lined with navy blue, purple and red—oh, there are any number of ways and means to colorful combinations.

For the Lover of Grace

Soft folds and long lines delight the eyes in this charming afternoon gown. There is a bit of trimming, very little, to be sure, but present it is in the braiding design around the simple neck, on the wide sleeves and on the skirt. The dress reminds one of the gracious Grecian ladies, so artistic and simple it is. Made of smoke-gray voile, lined, perhaps, with turquoise blue, and braided in exactly the right shade of gray, it is perfectly charming and utterly irresistible.

FARM ACCOUNTING

Keep a record of all farm expenses and receipts.

Keep a record of all the man and horse labor.

Have a separate heading for all finished products.

Cross enter all farm products that are consumed. For instance, silage is a receipt in the corn column and an expense in the cattle division.

Charge the labor used to produce each product at the end of the year to the various enterprises.

The difference between the receipts and the expense, plus or minus the difference between the inventories at the beginning and the end of the year will be the total gain or loss.



Left

Long Lines and Charming Folds

Right

Bewitchingly Simple and Youthful



Apples Are Slowly Winning Their Way.

name!) of flesh-colored satin. The sleevebands and the girdle are of the same material, as are the three perky little ruffles across the back. The slight fullness in the waist is charmingly arranged, and, as you can see, the skirt is not overly full. There is no trimming, the edges being picoted, that ever-present solution to the problem of "finishings." This is the type of dress that is appropriate for afternoon or informal evening wear.

The Ever-Ready Knitting Bag

As long as the knitting needles are

Plants and Trees

UMBRELLA CHINA TREES

60 Cents Each

PAW-PAW TREES

50 Cents Each

ORNAMENTAL LEMON TREES

65 Cents Each

PLUM TREES

25 Cents Each

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

\$3.00 per 1000

BLACKBERRY PLANTS

10 for \$1.25

DEWBERRIES

10 for \$1.30

HOLLY TREES

\$1.00 Each

CEDAR TREES

50 Cents Each

BUNTIN SEED & PLANT
FARMS

STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

Holding the Line

By Baldwin

OUT FEBRUARY 1

Equal to or even better than "Over the Top" or "Private Peat"

Price \$1.50, 10c postage

THE ROTARY

Lisbon, - North Dakota

LEARN FROM SUCCESSFUL FARMERS

A lawyer rents an office for about \$25 a month, buys a desk and chair and rug for about \$100, hangs out his sign, advertises, and reads every advertisement looking for business. He subscribes to every law journal published.

A doctor leaves a medical college, invests \$100 for surgical instruments, \$100 for a desk, chairs, and rug, sticks out a sign and begins practicing medicine. He advertises, reads the advertisements of other persons, and subscribes to every medical journal published.

A veterinarian leaves college, rents a run down livery stable, buys instruments with which to work, amounting to about \$100, sticks out a sign, advertises for business, reads the advertisements, and subscribes to every veterinary journal published.

You can go into the office of a lawyer, doctor, veterinarian, or any man with a profession, and you will find a very small investment, yet you will find a professional man that wants to keep up to date, and subscribes to every publication that would in any way give him information along his line of work.

A farmer invests from \$5,000 to \$50,000 in farm land. He invests thousands of dollars in improvements and in a great many cases he will try to convince you that one farm paper is all he needs. Instead, his plan should be the same as that used by the lawyer, the doctor, and the veterinarian—find out what the successful men in his line are doing. And the purpose of the successful farm papers is to give the plans worked out by good farmers—the systems that have proved to be successful.

The men whom you will get the most valuable help from are the successful farmers. How are they going to meet it? What additional machinery will they use? What technique have they planned for 1918? It will pay you to find out these signs.

And you can find them out in the best way only by taking, and reading, several good farm papers. These will give the experience of the best producers generally, and the methods which the practical men have found to be the most profitable. This will allow you to profit from the work of all these other men. The money spent for a subscription to farm papers is not an expense—it is an investment.—Farmers' Mail and Breeze.

NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOL LAW

For the first time since 1911 has the State published a volume of the School Laws, and not until 1919 will another edition be printed by the State.

WOULD YOU KNOW

For what reasons a pupil may be suspended or expelled?
Whether one is allowed to read the Bible in school?
What branches must be taught every day?
For what purposes the school house may be used?
Who may vote on school matters and what are the voters' qualifications?
How schools may be consolidated?
What recourse one has if he is not satisfied with the ratings of the examining board?
Whether free text-books may be adopted without a vote?
What to do when a pupil or parent disturbs the school?
What provision is now made for transportation of pupils?
How pupils may be compelled to attend school?
Whether children may be employed in stores and factories?
How a certificate may be revoked?
What the law is regarding drinking cups, fire escapes, hitching posts, school libraries, pension fund, accredited diplomas, etc.?

THEN ORDER A COPY OF THE LATEST SCHOOL LAWS

1917 LEGISLATURE ENACTMENTS INCLUDED FOR 35 CENTS
THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER - - - - - LITBON NO. DAK.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

Prices Include Postage Refund on Quantity Order

Ask for My Prices on Other Helps

5 Aluminum Cup (4-piece).....\$.06	2 Paints, Prang's Water (3 Col.) .25	
7 Aluminum Cup (Extra)..... .25	92 Paper, ruled, rm. 8½x11..... 1.20	
99 Art Gum (Eraser) Large Size .06	93 Paper, ruled, ½ rm. 8½x11.... .65	
73 Art Studies, 32, Brown's..... .30	94 Paper, ruled, ¼ rm. 8½x11.... .35	
24 Basketball (Good)..... 2.75	34 Passe-Partout Binding..... .10	
25 Basketball (Better)..... 4.00	3a " (Gold or Silver)..... .18	
26 Basketball, Victor (Best).... 6.50	80 Paste, Dry (½lb.)..... .12	
72 Birds of N. D., natural colors	43 Paste (Tube)..... .07	
5 sets of 15 birds each, per set .30	1a Pencil Sharpener, Chicago .. 1.00	
6c Book Strap..... .12	1b Pencil Sharpener, Simplex... .20	
83 Cards (100) and Fig., See 2a. .25	1d Pens, Spencerian, per doz.... .10	
28 Chain Links, five colors..... .20	71 Photogravures, 16 in..... .15	
4 Compass, Pencil..... .10	2d Phonic Cards, Westland..... .25	
87 Draw. Pa. white, rm, 9x12... 1.25	9a Plasticine, per pound..... .60	
88 Draw. Pa. white ½ rm. 9x12. .65	41 Printing Outfit, letters 1 in... 1.50	
89 Draw. Pa. manilla, rm. 9x12. .75	47 Raphia (Natural Col.) 1 lb... .30	
90 Draw. Pa. manilla, ½ rm. 9x12 .40	98 Raphia (Natural Col.) 5 lb... 1.25	
62 Flag, Sewed Bunting (3x6)... 7.00	50 Raphia Frames, per doz. pair .20	
63 Flag, Sewed Bunting (4x8)... 9.75	51 Raphia Needles, 25 in package .12	
64 Flag, Sewed Bunting (7x14).24.00	70 Report Cards, doz., with envps .12	
30 Folding Squares, five colors.. .20	5g Seals, Patriotic Shields, box .12	
21 Football, Victor (Reg. Size)... 1.45	9 Scissors (Nickel plated) 5 in. .15	
22 Football, Victor (High Grade) 2.75	10 Shears (self-sharpening) 8 in. .35	
23 Football, Victor (Best)..... 6.00	58 Shoe-Lace Sewing Cards..... .40	
9d Football (Soccer)..... 2.75	35 Shoe Pegs (L'ge, Ass't'd Col.) .25	
31 Fountain Pen (Self-f'g, gold) 1.35	6a Stars, Gilt, box..... .10	
6d Fund. in Arithmetic Teaching .25	67 Stars, Silver, box..... .10	
76 Game of Authors..... .25	1c Tape, Adhe. Trans. Mending .06	
78 Game of Geography..... .25	46 Thermometers (Large figures) .20	
79 Game of History..... .25	68 Toy Knitter, per dozen..... .60	
81 Game of Times (Tables)..... .15	9b Toy Money..... .25	
44 Glue (Tube)..... .10	1 Wax Crayons (Rainbow Col.) .06	
57 Hammock Rings, per doz. p'r, .24	BOOKS	
32 Hangers (Gummed) per doz... .05	175 Basket Making..... .27	
33 Hangers (Brass) per doz..... .08	174 Blackboard Sketching..... .70	
42 Hektograph Ink..... .20	172 Busy Hands Construc. Work .60	
36 Lead Pencils, per doz..... .15	180 Cardboard Construction.... 1.00	
37 Lead Pencils, per doz..... .20	176 Crayon, Chalk & Pencil Dr'g .44	
38 Lead Pencils, 2 for 5c, per doz. .25	82 Games, Playground..... .10	
39 Lead Pencils, 3 for 10c, doz... .35	179 Hand Sewing Lessons..... .55	
3d Lead Pencils, Propelling, each .12	171 How to Make Baskets..... 1.10	
3g Lunch Box..... .25	177 Physical Education..... .25	
8c Lunch Box, folding..... .35	178 Paper Folding..... .27	
91 Magnets..... 6cts. and .12	170 Raphia and Reed Weaving.. .60	
11 Magnifier, Pocket, (¼ in. diam.) .15	183 School Law for N. D., 1917 .35	
69 Modeling Clay, 5 lbs..... .45	184 Spellers, N. D., 5th & 6th.. .15	
2a Number Cards, Davies..... .25	185 Spellers, N. D., 7th & 8th.. .15	
3 Paints, Moist (12 col.)..... .12	173 Story Telling with Scissors.. .60	

W. G. Crocker,

Lisbon, North Dakota

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

FROM OUR EXCHANGES

Jelly with chopped Nuts and a little chopped chicken make a most toothsome sandwich.

To keep a thread drawer in order: Cut a thin board into just the shape and size to fit the bottom of the drawer, mark it with rings, using a spool for this purpose—and set a good-sized peg in the center of each ring. Spools are always in place and the threads never get tangled.

When using oranges or lemons: if the rind is fresh and wholesome, pare it thin so as to get none of the white bitter skin, and put in a glass jar of granulated sugar. When the sugar has absorbed enough of the fruit skin to make it moist, it is ready for use. One can flavor cakes, puddings, etc., with it. The fragrance gives a delicious flavor to pudding sauces.

To get rid of bed-bugs, pour boiling water, then paint in cracks and on all surfaces with following mixture: Corrosive sublimate, one ounce; alcohol, one pint, and spirits of turpentine, one-fourth pint. If this is not obtainable, paint thoroly with kerosene and while still wet sprinkle generously with common salt, using care to fill all cracks with the mixture. You can take a perfectly clean varnish brush and paint right over places in wall paper and cracks of baseboard, floors, etc., with the corrosive sublimate preparation. That will get rid of them if done thoroly. Be very careful of this, as it is a deadly poison and should not be left where children can possibly touch it.

To clear water in a cistern. Clear cistern water by dropping in a coarse sack filled with equal parts of saltpeter and charcoal. Break the charcoal in small pieces. The saltpeter will draw the soot to the sack and the coal will hold it. This process does not harden the water, will last several months, is not expensive, and is little trouble.

If you must sweeten breakfast cereals, try figs, dates, raisins, syrup or a light sprinkling of maple sugar.

—Use honey, corn syrup, dark syrup maple syrup with hot cakes and in bread and muffins.

—Try cakes that call for honey or syrup instead of sugar.

Seasonable Receipts

Mrs. Sadie Baird, Editor

ROAST RABBIT

Wash the rabbit with soda water. Lay in salted water for an hour. Stuff with onion, celery or chestnut dressing and sew up. Line a baking pan with the following: One onion and one carrot cut up, a few cloves, whole peppercorns and one bay leaf. Rub rabbit with salt and pepper and lay it upon this dressing, putting fat here and there over the rabbit. Sift a little flour over the top and pour a cup of stock or hot water into the pan. Cover tight and roast, basting frequently. When ready to serve, put on a hot platter and garnish with slices of lemon and cranberry jelly or currant jelly.

MILK-VEGETABLE SOUP

One quart milk (skim milk may be used); two and one-half tablespoonfuls flour; two tablespoonfuls butter or margarine or other fat; one teaspoonful salt, two cupfuls thoroly cooked vegetable finely chopped, mashed or put thru a sieve. Spinach, peas, beans, potatoes, celery, or asparagus make good soups.

Sift flour into melted fat and mix with the cold milk. Add the cooked

vegetable and stir over the fire until thickened. If soup is too thick, add a little water or milk. Especially good for children.

TO COOK OATMEAL

Stir slowly two and one-half cupfuls of rolled oats into five cupfuls of boiling water which has in it two and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Cook for one hour or over night in a double boiler or fireless cooker. This will serve five people. If you want it for two meals, cook twice the amount to save time and fuel.

OATMEAL BETTY

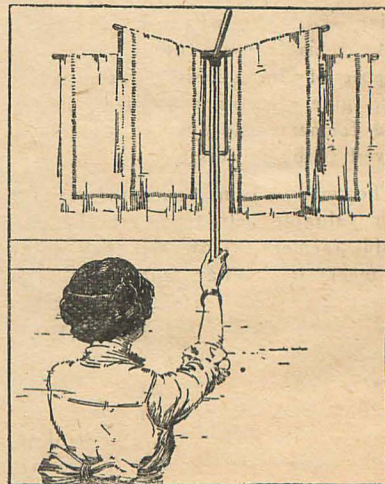
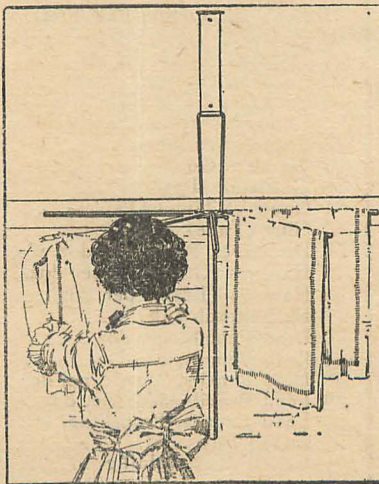
Two cupfuls cooked oatmeal; four apples cut up small; one-half cupful raisins; one-half cupful sugar; one-fourth teaspoonful cinnamon.

Mix and bake for one-half hour. Serve hot or cold. Any dried or fresh fruits, dates, or ground peanuts may be used instead of apples. Either will serve five people.

SPICED OATMEAL CAKES

One and one-half cupfuls flour; one-half cupful cooked oatmeal; one-fourth

Housewife's Premium



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Send only \$1.20 and your subscription will be renewed for two years and Hi-Lo Dryer will be sent you, post paid. If you prefer, we will enter two names for one year each.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMER, : : : : LISBON, N. D.

cupful sugar; one-fourth cupful raisins; one-fourth teaspoonful soda; one-half teaspoonful baking powder; one-half teaspoonful cinnamon; three tablespoonfuls fat; one-fourth cupful molasses.

Heat the molasses and fat to boiling. Mix with all the other materials. Bake in muffin pans for 30 minutes. This makes 12 cakes.

BAKED OATMEAL AND NUTS

Two cupfuls cooked oatmeal; one cupful crushed peanuts; one-half cupful milk; one teaspoonful vinegar; one-fourth teaspoonful pepper; two and one-half teaspoonfuls salt.

Mix together and bake in a greased pan 15 minutes. This is enough for five people.

MAKE A LITTLE MEAT GO A LONG WAY

The government is sending out many receipts for savory and nutritious dishes which also conserve to a large extent the foods needed by our soldiers. The following are a few taken from different bulletins, which are well worth trying.

Hot Pot of Mutton and Barley (An English Stew)

One pound mutton, one-half cup pearly barley, one tablespoonful salt, four potatoes, three onions, celery tops or other seasoning herbs.



Appetizing-toothsome-rich-tender fish, "That fairly melts in your mouth," caught in deep icy cold waters and instantly frozen alive. Inspected by Minnesota State Food Commission for your Protection. Duluth prices: 100 lb. boxes net weight, Silver Star Herring 7½ cts. per lb.; Whiting, 9 cts.; Red Snappers (dressed headless), 11 cts.; Tullibee (whitefish), 14 cts.; Sablefish (dressed headless), 13½ cts.; Pike, 16 cts.; Pickerel, 14 cts.; Chicken Halibut (dressed headless), 16 cts.; Salmon (Dressed headless), 16 cts. One-half cent per pound higher than above prices for 50-lb. lots, also when ordered shipped from our Branch Houses at Fargo, N. D., Aberdeen, S. D., Des Moines, Ia., as we pay the freight to these points. Large practical cook book FREE with each \$15.00 order. For a real treat ORDER NOW. Profusely illustrated. Catalog FREE. Sam Johnson & Son's Fisheries, Inc.; Duluth, Minn., Dept. 51.



Pickerel, 12 cts.; Pike, 15 cts.; Whiting, 9 cts.; Dressed Sablefish, 13½ cts. Other kinds. Send for prices. All our fish are inspected by the Minnesota State Food & Dairy Commission. Ellingson & Hanson, Duluth, Minnesota, U. S. Food Administration License No. G 33423.

H O N E Y

Finest quality, new crop, Clover and Basswood honey, thirty-lb. can, \$4.65; two or more cans, \$4.50 each. Sample 10 cents. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Price List free. M. V. Facey, Preston, Minn.

Cut the mutton in small pieces, and brown with the onion in fat cut from meat. This will help make the meat tender and improves the flavor. Pour this into a covered saucepan. Add 2 quarts water and the barley. Simmer for one and one-half hour. Then add the potatoes cut in quarters, seasoning herbs, and seasoning, and cook one-half hour longer.

Beef Stew

One pound beef, four potatoes cut in quarters, one-fourth peck peas or one can, one cup carrots cut up small, one teaspoonful salt.

Cut the meat in small pieces and brown in the fat from the meat. Simmer in two quarts of water for one hour. Add the peas and carrots and cook for one-half hour, then add the potatoes. If canned peas are used, add them 10 minutes before serving. Serve when potatoes are done.

Different Stews

Here is the way you can change the stews to make them different and to suit the season:

1. The meat.—This may be any kind and more or less than a pound may be used. Use the cheap cuts, the flank, rump, neck, or brisket. The long, slow cooking makes them tender. Game and poultry are good.
2. Potatoes and barley may be used or barley alone, or rice, hominy, or macaroni.
3. Vegetables.—Carrots, turnips, onions, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes are good, canned or fresh. Use one or more of these, as you wish.
4. Parsley, celery tops, onion tops, seasoning herbs, or chopped sweet peppers add to the flavor.
5. Many left-overs may be used—not only meat and vegetables, but rice or hominy.

Meat Pie

Another good way to use a little meat:

Four cups cooked corn meal, rice, or hominy; one onion; two cups tomato; one-eighth teaspoon pepper; one tablespoon fat; one pound raw meat or left-over meat cut up small; one-half teaspoonful salt.

Melt the fat, add the sliced onion, and, if raw meat is used, add it and stir until the red color disappears. Add the tomato and seasoning. If cooked meat is used, add it with the tomato and seasoning, after the onion is browned, and heat thru. Grease a baking dish, put in a layer of the cereal, add the meat and gravy, and cover with the cereal dotted with fat. Bake for half an hour.

Shepherd's Pie

This is the name of a meat pie with a mashed-potato crust browned in the oven.

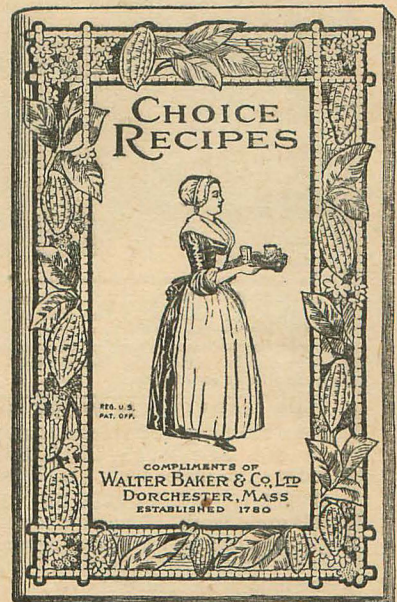
FISH-CHOWDER

Rabbit, fowl, or any meat may be used instead of the fish, or tomatoes instead of milk. Carrots may be omitted.

One and one-half pounds fish (fresh, salt, or canned); 9 potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces; one onion, sliced; two cupfuls carrots cut in pieces; one-fourth salt pork; three cupfuls milk; pepper; three tablespoonfuls flour.

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion for five minutes. Put pork, onions, carrots, and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with one-half cupful of the cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken. Add the rest of the milk and the fish which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, about ten minutes. Serve hot. You can omit salt pork and use a tablespoonful of other fat.

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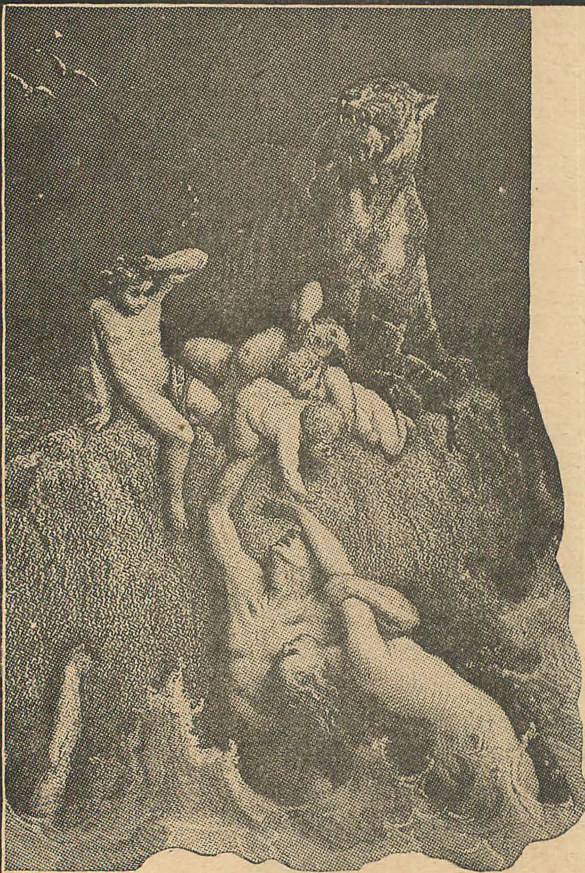
BAKER'S COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

in the preparation of delicious drinks, dainty dishes and home-made candy.

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We want a Representative in every county. Write for cash commissions. Exclusive territory given if desired.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMER, LISBON, NORTH DAKOTA



FREE BOOK —thousands have written for our interesting **FREE** book of sample pages and list of curious "original records." Mail the coupon now and this book will be sent to you.

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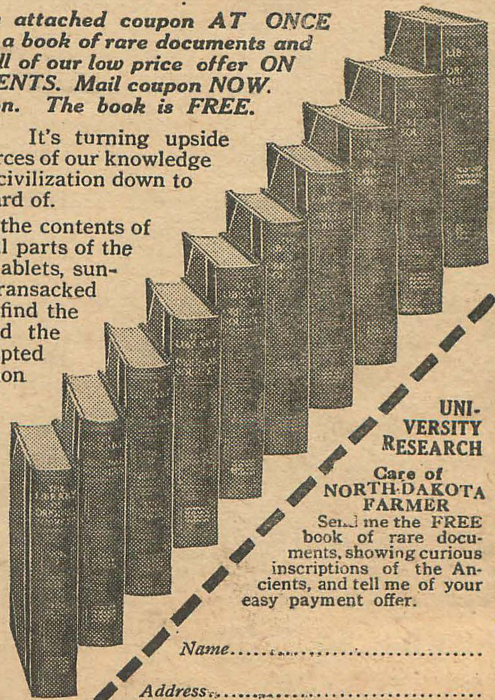
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